THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 144. PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS.

Address of the Senate to the Irish of America.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood were in session at their rooms in this city during the past two weeks. Previous to adjournment, the Senate ordered the issue of an address to the Irish nationalities of America, in which they say:—

* * * * Once again, Brothers—we swear it to you by the bitter memory of Ireland's woes, by the gibbets heavy with the martyred bodies of her patriots, by the blood of the braves who fell at Limestone Ridge, by the hopes of our kinsmen waiting, in felon cells, for the roar of the strife that will set them free—that once again, if you but do your duty to your native land, we will follow the gleam of our unconquered standard to vengeance, victory, and liberty. Now, self reliant, believing from our souls in the sanctity and justice of our cause, united and fearless, we have come to the threshold of a renewed effort, more resolute to carry out our plans, more confident of success, more experienced and better prepared than ever before.

And, brothers, in the sacred name of God, who knows the wrongs our people have endured and the purity of our purposes, we exhort and entreat you to sleepless activity, to extraordinary efforts and sacrifices to make our coming struggle overwhelmingly and irresistibly successful. You have it in your power to do this. You are in these United States five millions of people. You have brains to plan and hands to execute. You have the soldiers to fight, and the means to maintain them in the field. You are nearly twice as strong, in men and money, as were the people of this republic when they determined to throw off the tyranny of the same power that has destroyed the liberties of your country.

They succeeded, and why cannot you? The sympathy of the world is with you; the cordial cooperation of all lovers of human liberty you may depend on; the great heart of the American people beats in unison with you. Then, brothers, be equal to the responsibility; make one final, glorious effort; let the fierce old Celtic spirit within you animate you to join hearts and hands in this the sublimest work of an exiled people—the winning of liberty for your fatherland. But remember to mingle prudence with zeal. Keep your own counsel. The enemy must know of your preparation only when your grasp is fastened on his throat. Be vigilant as well as active. Let the past experience teach you how to prepare for the future. But, above all, work—work unceasingly, untiringly, and with a will. Strengthen the hands of Executive of your organization, and we swear to you, by your fathers' graves, we will not desert or betray you! We are ready for the work; if we fail, it will be because you do not do your part. Brothers, the result of our past efforts, as well as the hopes of the future, justify us in calling upon you to make exertions and sacrifices that will be worthy of the cause in which we are engaged. But beyond all this, there exists at the present time a necessity for prompt and determined action on our part which has never before been presented to us. The safety of our people at home is menaced; our kindred, for whose elevation to freedom we have hoped and prayed and struggled through so many difficulties, are doomed to destruction by the ruthless foe whose pride we have humbled, whose power and prestige we have shattered in the sight of the world, and who threatens, in revenge, to "stamp out" our national existence, like a loathsome plague by the extermination of all who represent the Irish race upon Irish soil. Of what avail would it be to us to appeal to the usages of war, or to say that the civilization of the age forbids the execution of a threat more infamous than any that has ever been uttered against a people whose sole crime is that, for seven hundred years, they have refused to be slaves, or to acknowledge the subjection sought to be enforced upon them? The power which, within a single generation, has destroyed two millions of our race by famine, artificially engendered; which in Jamaica, massacred the negroes on the pretense of a revolt concocted by her own officers, is capable of repeating the same atrocities to-day in Ireland; and the fact that our people have been placed under the military rule of a General whose fiendish cruelty in blowing the revolted Sepoys from the mouths of his cannon the English Government has rewarded with a peerage, proves that the foe that has so often attempted the extermination of our race is only too willing to connive at the infliction of all the evils with which we are threatened by a press that only too faithfully represents the brutality that prompted the idea. Can we submit tamely to an indignity so vile? Is there anything in the Irish nature that suggests to our enemy an outrage so unheard of, as that a whole nation must be sacrificed at the shrine of tyranny for an aspiration after freedom, which receives the plaudits and the sympathy of the world, when exhibited by any other people? Brothers, this must not, cannot be; to permit it, when the power of prevention is in our own hands, would be to court dishonor and entail on ourselves a disgrace, the stigma of which would be indelible. Already the influence of your organization has been manifested in snatching from the lion his destined prey; and the fear of your power and vengeance has saved the men whom British law had consigned to the felon's death. Let your voices ring out again; not in the empty menace of excited crowds, but in the roar of assembling legions, and the crash of arms as you grasp them in the determination of revenge; for it the designs of England be carried out in Ireland, it will not be the judicial murder of a handful of your race that will call for vengeance; it will be the wholesale slaughter of our people and the devastation of our ancestral homes, that will demand at our hands a bloody retribution. The salvation of your country is in your keeping. You possess here a power that England will hesitate to defy. Let your acts, then, give expression to your determination to hold her to a strict accountability for every outrage perpetrated on our people at home; and as you arm yourselves for the approaching struggle for Irish independence, let your enemy know that upon her will rest the onus of conducting the fight on the principles of honorable warfare, or making it a strife of extermination, in which you will repay with teniold interest the treasured wrongs of centuries. You have within your reach hostages for the safety of your kindred, now menaced with annihilation by the power that has cast you out as exiles upon the world; but the hand with which you grasp them must be that of armed force; and if you place not yourselves promptly in that position, England, that never spared a weak opponent, or yielded an iota to mercy or justice, will laugh at your efforts to avert from your native land the dangers that now environ it. Solemnly, we adjure you, brothers, not to prove recreant to the great and holy trust placed in your hands. In unity, in friendship, in zeal, in confidence, let us all enter upon our labor, pledging "our lives, our fortunes, and sacred honor" to its success; and the heroism, the energy, the devotedness, and the reverence of all former times and all former struggles will gather about this last glorious movement for Ireland, to sanctify it with their benedictions.

Signed, on behalf of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood.

JAMES GIBBONS, President Senate, F. B.
J. C. O'Brien, Secretary.
Approved.
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, President, F. B.

An Important Trial—Mr. Gayle Charged with being Accessory to the Assassination of President Lincoln.

MONTGOMERY, December 15.—The case of the United States against Gayle, a distinguished lawyer charged with being accessory to President Lincoln's assassination, was tried on Friday last before Judge Busteed. A continuance was refused to the defendant.—*N. O. Times.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Cotton dull and quiet; uplands, 34c. Flour advanced 10@20c.; sales of 9500 bbls. State, $8 31@12; Ohio, $10@13; Western, $8 30@13 25; Southern, $11 15@16 50. Wheat 2@3c. higher. Corn dull; declined 1c. Oats firm; 17,000 bushels sold. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, $13@17; extra, $16 50@20 50. Lard quiet at 12½@13c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, December 18.—New York Exchange, 109¾@109½; at sight, 110. Gold opened at 138½; at noon, 138. Money, 5@6 per cent. Stock Market.—United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 107½; of 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 106½; new issue, 106½; Tenforties, coupons, 100; Seven-thirties, of all sorts, 106½; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Company, 46; Cumberland preferred, 66½; New York Central, 112½; Erie Railroad, 74½; Hudson River, 121; Reading, 111½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 68; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, 115 Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Northwestern, 64½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 100½.

SAVANNAH, December 17.—Market inactive; Liverpool middlings, 31c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 17.—Cotton middlings at 31c.; spirits of turpentine firm at 31c.; crude turpentine $4 10; Rosin dull and inactive; we quote common $2 15@3; No. 1, $6.

MEXICO.

Renewed Energy Among Maximilian's Adherents—An Anti-American Meeting in Vera Cruz—Agents Circulating Reports Against American Intervention Among the People—The Mission of Sherman Supposed to be for a Completion of a Transfer of Mexico to the United States, Etc.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—Vera Cruz correspondence, dated December 2, says:—Maximilian's resolve to remain in Mexico has brightened things up wonderfully. More new railroads are talked of, and an army is to be instantly raised and sent to Tampico.

A great anti-American demonstration had just taken place at Vera Cruz. Ringing of bells, bonfires, brass bands, and fireworks were the order of the exercises. The populace were given to understand that the arrival of the *Susquehanna*, with Sherman and Campbell on board, was to complete the transfer to the United States. Agents circulated among the people, saying, "Who took one-third of your territory in 1848? Who chased you from Texas, calling you greasers? Who called you a nation of wantons and thieves? Who treated you like slaves, and pushed you from the sidewalks, except Americans?" On the evening of November 29 the much-talked-of *Susquehanna* made her appearance off Vera Cruz, and anchored about five miles from the fortress. This appeared to cap the movement in favor of the empire, and on December 1, Maximilian having received promise of the money, telegraphed his resolution to remain.

An Opera House on Fire—Exciting Scene.

From the Troy Press, 15th.

The grand tableaux entertainment which was announced to come off at the Opera House last evening, for the benefit of the Troy Orphan Asylum, was brought to a sudden termination towards the close, by the fearful cry of "fire!" The immense audience which had assembled completely filled every nook and corner of the edifice. Not even standing-room was to be obtained in the building soon after the performance had commenced. Everything passed off handsomely until a few minutes after 10 o'clock, when the two last pieces on the evening's programme were reached. Some person in the street, in front of the Opera House, raised the cry of fire—and in a few minutes after St. Paul's bell repeated the alarm.

At this moment some person in the rear part of the parquette cried out "the fire is in the hall!" and instantly the truth of his remark was confirmed by volumes of smoke which were seen to emerge from the openings in the heating apparatus near the stage. Almost the entire audience rose from their seats, and the more nervous and excitable made a hasty start for the door. Some jumped over the seats, others crowded their way through the narrow aisles, while many of those in the gallery, becoming utterly "demoralized," crowded the passage-ways leading down the stairs. When the excitement was at its height Chief Engineer Hall ascended the gallery and assured the audience that there was no danger. This had the effect of pacifying the throng for a moment, but the smoke arose from the cellar so rapidly that it filled the dressing-rooms and stage, and was seen by the audience. This caused a fresh alarm, and the people began again to crowd towards the doors.

On the stage, and in the dressing-rooms under and about it, were quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen—all of whom had been or were dressed to take part in the different pieces on the programme. Many of the ladies were mostly *en deshabille* in their rooms, while others were attired as queens, fairies, gipsies, etc. The ladies rushed from the dressing apartments, on the alarm being given, and crowded towards the rear door of the stage leading into the alley. In this way many escaped, leaving behind them their wearing apparel, etc. Others followed the audience in front and found refuge in the American House.

The most exciting scene of the evening was the conduct of a number of Albanians, both ladies and gentlemen, who occupied the upper private box on the left-hand side of the hall. The young men jumped from the box to the stage—*a la* Booth—and the ladies followed their example, alighting in the arms of the young "gallants." This scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and, notwithstanding the danger which was apparent, created a "titter" among the audience.

One or two of the ladies on the stage fainted, and had to be conveyed home in carriages.

The fire originated from a defect in the flue leading from the furnace in the cellar to the ground floor of the building, near the billiard-room. A portion of the wood-work surrounding the flue was burned, but no other damage was done.

The officers and several citizens picked up numerous pieces of wearing apparel—furs, muffs, gloves, shawls, etc.

Frightful Scene—Four Persons Burned to Death.

From the Rock Island Argus, December 10.

On Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, a small frame house, occupied by James Miller and family, situated on the road leading from Third street, Davenport, to the Locust street road, was burned down, and Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Julia Ann Cahill, aged 70 years, and two of Mrs. Miller's sons—James, aged 9 years, and Edward, aged 6 years—were burned to death, and another son, aged 12 years, so badly burned that he cannot possibly survive. Mrs. Miller was startled by a flash of light in the room. Jumping from the bed, she discovered that the upper room or loft was in flames. She at once alarmed her husband and took her two youngest children, a little girl aged three years, and a babe, who were sleeping in the bed with them, and escaped from the house in her night-dress.

Mr. Miller immediately took a bucket of water and attempted to ascend the stairs to the loft, where his other children and Mrs. Cahill were sleeping, but was driven back by the heat and flame, which spread rapidly. After several fruitless efforts, he was compelled to leave the burning building in his night-dress. Going to the east end of the house, where there was a window, he saw Mrs. Cahill and the children surrounded by flames. Instantly the window was dashed out by the oldest boy, Richard, who threw himself out, falling, terribly burned and bruised, upon the frozen ground. The morning was intensely cold, and there was quite a breeze blowing, and in a few minutes the flames had spread to every portion of the building. Mrs. Miller took up her three children, the eldest boy, who had thrown himself out of the window, her little daughter and the baby, and started with them to the residence of Mr. McLaughlin, her sister's husband, who lived nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and was their nearest neighbor, carrying her three children nearly the entire distance. Arousing the family, they rendered her all the assistance and relief possible. Mr. Miller remained at the house endeavoring to rescue the other children and their grandmother, but without avail. The neighbors arrived only in time to see the floor of the upper story fall through, carrying with it the remains of three persons, who had fallen helpless near the upper window. The members of the family who escaped were badly frost-bitten, none of them having time to dress. The eldest boy, Richard, was found terribly burned, and cannot survive; he was conscious, but insensible of pain from the nature of his severe injuries. He told the doctor that he was awakened by the stifling smoke, that he called his grandmother and the children, and then jumped out of the window. The last he saw of them the grandmother was getting the children in her arms.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SHIP THAT BRINGS JOHN H. SURRATT TO JUSTICE.

More About the Colliery Explosions.

REPORTED ARREST OF JAMES STEPHENS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By United States and European Associated Press.

SURRATT, THE ASSASSIN.

Departure of a Vessel-of-War to Bring Him to America.

VALETTA, Malta, Monday, December 17.—John Surratt will be at once taken back to the United States by an American sloop-of-war which has just arrived here, and which will go to Alexandria for that purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Extent of the Terrible Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, December 17.—Advices from Barnesley report that more explosions have taken place in the coal pits there, but there was no additional loss of life. About one hundred funerals have taken place. Two hundred widows mourn the loss of their husbands, and nearly four hundred children are left fatherless. All are in a destitute condition, and their appeal for help is very touching. Eighty deaths are known to have occurred from the Staffordshire calamity, and many more are supposed to be dead in the pit.

THE FENIANS.

James Stephens Still at Large.

LONDON, December 17.—It is now definitely ascertained that the reported arrest of Head Centre Stephens is destitute of truth. His whereabouts are unknown. Quiet prevails in Ireland.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

General Castlenau's Mission Explained Again.

LONDON, December 17.—Correspondence from Paris intimates that General Castlenau's mission to Mexico is to induce the abdication of Maximilian.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Congressional Executive Committee—An Item for Philadelphia Colored Folks—A Piece of Presidential Spite—Outrage on Freedmen in Virginia.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 18.

The Congressional Executive Committee.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress was held last night in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Chairman of the Union Congressional Executive Committee, and of taking action with reference to the continuance of the committee.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the expenditure was about $20,000 for the fall elections, $12,000 of which was contributed by the colored people of Philadelphia. It was resolved to continue the organization of the General Committee until the meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

A resolution was adopted pledging support to the Union men of Tennessee in their contest with unreconstructed Rebels.

Revoked.

The appointment of General Charles Howard, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for this District, to a position in the Regular army as colonel of one of the colored regiments, has been revoked by President Johnson, on the ground, it is said, of the hostility of General Howard to the policy of the President.

Negro Suffrage in the District.

The opponents of negro suffrage in this city are now moving to induce Congress to take away the city charter, so that the negroes may not be allowed to vote.

Alderman Magruder last night introduced a resolution in the City Councils, praying Congress to repeal all acts establishing the present method of government for the District of Columbia, and asking for the appointment of Commissioners to govern the District. The matter was referred to a special committee.

An Outrage in Virginia.

The Freedmen's Bureau has information that a Rebel gang in Fairfax county, Va., set fire to a colored school-house at Frying Pan, in that county, and it was burned down on Saturday.

The Female Clerks.

A committee of female clerks of the Treasury Department waited upon Secretary McCulloch in relation to the statement that he had determined to discharge the female clerks.

Secretary McCulloch told them he did not design making any general discharge, although it was probable he would be obliged to reduce the number, as there was not work enough for all now employed.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—In the Board of Aldermen, Dr. Magruder introduced a joint resolution praying Congress to repeal all acts establishing the present method of government for the District of Columbia, for the appointment of Commissioners, and for a consolidation of the municipal authorities under them. The matter was referred to a special committee. It may here be remarked that many of the Congressmen who recently voted for the Negro Suffrage bill privately express themselves in favor of a mode of government similar to that suggested by Dr. Magruder.

The Removal of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 18.—The correspondence connected with the removal of General Schouler's from the office of Adjutant-General is published, from which it appears that the reasons assigned by Governor Bullock for making the removal are of a political nature, based principally upon the circular issued by General Schouler opposing the election of General Butler to Congress.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Seizure of Philadelphia Whisky—The Vacant Appeals Judgeship—The Clare Murder Trial, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, December 18.—During the past few days over twelve hundred barrels of whisky, shipped here from Philadelphia, have been seized by Government officers for violation of the revenue law. They are on a sharp lookout now for all shipments from Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Reverdy Johnson, Jr., John L. Frazier, and Judge Crane are spoken of as applicants for the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Appeals caused by the death of Judge Cochrane.

As the trial of John Clare, for the murder of Grove, progresses, the evidences of his guilt strengthen.

The "Empire" in Lancaster.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LANCASTER, December 18.—The Empire, of your city, was handsomely entertained last night by a grand banquet. To-day the Company has visited the grave of General Reynolds; the band played a solemn dirge, and the scene was very affecting. This afternoon the Company will visit the Normal School at Millersville. Our people appreciate the gentlemanly demeanor of the Philadelphia Empire.

The Inauguration of Governor Geary.

By the New York Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, December 18.—The following letter has just been received by Mayor Hart, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for procuring the attendance of the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania at the inauguration of Governor Geary:—

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1866.—Sir:—In response to your inquiry, under date of the 15th instant, as to what arrangements our Company propose to make in the matter of excursion tickets for the Inauguration, I beg to say that our general ticket agent, Mr. Gwinner, will arrange that excursion tickets will be sold by our agents on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to accommodate those desiring to go to Harrisburg to the Inauguration.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President.

The Mississippi Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—No bids have been received for the purchase of $1,000,000 worth of levee bonds, advertised for at New Orleans. The failure is said to have been owing to the fact that the law prohibits the sale of these securities at less than par.

The unsettled state of political affairs is also said to have had the effect of preventing the issue of proposals. It is understood the Board of Levee Commissioners will go on with the work of repairing the levees, notwithstanding the failure of the loan, and confidence is expressed that their safety will be secured before the next flood shall break over the banks.

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

MONTREAL, December 18.—The revenue from customs for December is eighty-seven thousand dollars, which is a heavy decrease.

TORONTO, December 18.—A weekly line of first-class steamers is to be established to run between the maritime provinces and the West Indies. A large amount of stock is being subscribed, and it is to be called the Inter-Colonial Steamship Company.

Fire at Portland.

By the New York Associated Press.

PORTLAND, December 18.—The stone-ware manufactory of F. A. Plaisted, in Farmingdale, was burned on Sunday evening. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5000. The railroad depot at Yarmouth Junction was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss unknown.

Change in the New York Stock Board.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 18.—There has been a change in the method of doing business at the regular Stock Board. There is now a call going on all day, and the First Board and Second Board are substantially abolished.

Marine Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, December 17—Arrived, schooners Lizzie T. Tapley and N. W. Smith, from New York; schooners Maggie M. Weaver and John A. Griffen, from Philadelphia; schooner Daniel Britain, and brig Ida L. Lea, from Baltimore. Went to sea, schooner Mary Mankin, for Philadelphia; British brig Cardigan, for Bristol, England.

SAVANNAH, December 17.—Arrived, steamer Fannie from Baltimore; barque Mary A. Roberts, from Cardenas; and schooners Enchantress, from New York; Martha, from Richmond; H. Curtis, from Boston; and the C. S. Grove and John Stout, from Philadelphia.

Cleared, barque Stampede, for Havana.

Below, brig Scotland.

The captain of the schooner John Stout reports the loss of the mainboom off Tybee Island.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SECOND WARD AFFAIR AGAIN.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Falby was called for re-trial. This defendant is charged with assault and battery and malicious mayhem. The case grew out of the disturbance that occurred in the Second Ward during an extra assessment of that Ward. It was tried last term (when the particulars were given in full in our report), and the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. Accordingly, this morning, it was called for re-trial before another jury.

The defendants, under this particular charge, had by right twenty peremptory challenges of the jury, and the Commonwealth the usual four; and in the exercise of these challenges the regular panel of jurors was exhausted. The Sheriff was sent for, and ordered to draw forty names from which to summon eight persons. Eleven jurors were selected from the regular venire, and the defense had three more challenges in the special venire, leaving five persons from whom to choose one. The names were drawn, returnable at 1 o'clock P. M.

In the meantime George Lamm was convicted of a charge of the larceny of twenty-five cents; and several bills were submitted without evidence.

VERY UNGRATEFUL.

A. C. Chute was picked up a destitute seaman from one of the West Indies, by a vessel bound to Philadelphia. On board he acted as mate. When arrived here, a junkman went alongside the vessel to buy junk. The captain, Robert O'Donnel, was at the time ashore. Chute sold the junkman rope and copper belonging to the captain, which he said could not be replaced for $150. Two of the sailors, Jamaica negroes, to whom he gave part of the money, testified against him. The jury convicted Chute of the charge of larceny.

George McFarlem and Michael Burk were convicted on a charge of the larceny of clothing to the amount of $28 50, the property of John Swift. They stole the goods, and were arrested with them in their possession.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson.—Butler Williams vs. the Germantown Passenger Railway Company. This was an action brought by plaintiff, a colored man, to recover damages for illegal ejectment from one of the cars of defendants. The car that plaintiff first got on was thrown from the track. He got on to the next car, and was thrown off the back platform by the conductor. On trial.

—Powers, the sculptor, according to the statement of a visitor to his studio in Florence, has recently finished a model of the late Edward Everett—a labor of love.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Settlement of the Dispute Between the Pope and General King.

Meeting of the New German Parliament

President Johnson's Message in England

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the U. S. and European Associated Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reception of President Johnson's Message.

LONDON, December 18—1 P. M.—The President's Message has reached here by steamer, and is published in full. It is the general topic of conversation, and is variously commented on by the press. Its statements in regard to the finances of the United States are very well, but what it says in regard to the Fenians is considered as rather weak and tame.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Settlement of the Dispute Between the Pope and Minister King.

ROME, December 18—1 P. M.—Cardinal Antonelli has settled the dispute between General King, the United States Minister, and his Holiness the Pope, satisfactorily to both parties. The Pope, it appears, misunderstood the Minister.

GERMANY.

Meeting of the New National Diet.

BERLIN, December 18—1 P. M.—The National German Conference commences its session in this city to-day.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, December 18—1 P. M.—Consols, 89¼ for money. United States 5-20s, 71½; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77½; Erie Railway shares, 47½.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 18.

Senate.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) presented the credentials of Mr. Jones, Senator elect from Arkansas for six years from the 4th of March, 1865. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the memorial of the Union League, of Norfolk, Va., for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Virginia, and the appointment of Judge Underwood as Governor. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) presented the petition of foreigners who have declared their intentions, asking that the right of suffrage in the District be extended to them. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Petitions for increased pay to army officers were presented and referred.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the petition of Charles O'Connor and other lawyers, for an increase of pay to United States Judge. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) presented a memorial of the white loyalists of Louisiana, asking for the overthrow of the existing State Government there, and the establishment of a provisional government in its stead. Signed by Governor Wells, and others.

Mr. Trumbull spoke at some length on the subject embraced in the above petition.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Davis (Ky.) rose and said he presumed Mr. Trumbull intended his remarks more for the Illinois Legislature than for the Senate of the United States. He understood there was a Senatorial election pending there, and he hoped Mr. Trumbull would succeed.

Mr. Trumbull replied angrily to Mr. Davis, saying that he was not influenced by any such motives as those imputed to him.

The morning hour expired, and the subject of the petition went over.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Orth (Ind.), the President was requested to communicate copies of all correspondence on the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops that have not been heretofore officially published.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House joint resolution for the protection of citizens of the United States in the matter of public loans of the republic of Mexico, and the same was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brandegee (Conn.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into and report all the facts connected with the destruction by fire of the iron-clad war steamer *New Ironsides*, on the night of the 15th of December, together with such recommendation as the facts may demand, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) favored the resolution, but said he would like the gentleman from Connecticut to state the facts connected with the destruction of that magnificent iron-clad.

Mr. Brandegee declined to make any statement at present. It was a subject of importance, and one on which the House and country should be informed. It would be indecorous to make any statement *ex parte* testimony, such as had been published in the newspapers. The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports.

Mr. Price (Iowa), from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back adversely the Senate bill of the last session, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marysville, California, to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada. Laid on the table.

Mr. Price, from the same committee, reported back with sundry amendments, the House bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and a telegraph line from Puget's Sound to Admiralty Inlet, in Washington Territory, to the Columbia river. The amendments were agreed to, and Mr. Price explained the objects of the bill. It was to aid in the construction of a railroad to connect with a road, authorized at the last session, with Puget's Sound. It made like grants of land with those made in that bill. The road was to be nothing more nor less than a continuation of the Oregon and California Railroad till it struck Admiralty Inlet.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) suggested the postponement of the bill till the second Tuesday in January. The House had last session asked for information as to the quantity of public land already appropriated. That information had not yet been received, at least he had not seen it. It was important that the House should know exactly where the Government stood in regard to its public lands. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Price) would consent to the postponement.

Mr. Price assented, provided that it was not a special order.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) had no objection to that.

Messrs. Henderson (Oregon), Mr. Ruer (Cal.), and Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) opposed the postponement and urged immediate action on the bill.

Finally, the motion for postponement prevailed—yeas, 74; nays, 41.

A large number of adverse reports were made from the Committee on Claims, and laid on the table. Among them was the Senate bill of the last session for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Feaster, of South Carolina.

The Burning of the "New Ironsides."

By United States and European Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—On motion of Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, in the House, this morning, the Naval Committee was directed to investigate the burning of the *New Ironsides*, at Philadelphia, and report the facts to the House. It was intimated that some interesting developments would be made.

Marine Disaster.

By the U. S and European News Association.

GALVESTON, December 16.—The schooner *San Carlos*, Wright, from Tuspan, with fruit, grounded and filled on the bar entering here last evening. The crew and passengers, all Texans from that colony, were saved.

Arrived—Brig *Josie*, from New York. *Lodona* and several sailing craft outward bound detained.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The British brig *Huron*, from Cardenas for New York, with sugar, went ashore near Absecom, N. J., on Sunday night, and is a total loss. She was owned in St. Johns, N. B., and was partly insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

GALVESTON, December 15.—Bulletin reports increased activity in the Cotton Market during the week; yesterday's sales were the heaviest of the season; sales this week, 3434; receipts, 5042; exports, 5006; leaving on shipboard and on hand 25 584 bales against 24,023 same time last year, and 18,725 same date 1860. Wool receipts, 104 bales; total, 3212 bales for the season; exports, 2824; stock, 398 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 17.—Crude Turpentine firm at $4 10 for virgin, and yellow dip at $2 for hard. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 61c. Rosin $2 80@3. Tar, $1 50. Cotton 31c. for middling.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—The receipts of Grain are light, and the market firm for all descriptions. Red Wheat $3 10@3 15; Corn, $1 03@1 05; Oats, 59@60c.; Rye, $1 60. Flour is very firm; Southern scarce. Seeds quiet; Flaxseed $2 95. Groceries steady; Rio Coffee, 18@18½c., for gold. Provisions inactive and heavy. Whisky dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 17.—Cotton Market inactive; sales of 170 bales middling at 30½c.

CHARLESTON, December 17.—Cotton Market dull; sales of 350 bales middlings at 31½c.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Ph & E 6s	92	200 sh Read	s10 55⅞
$1000 5-20s. 62 cp	107¼	100 sh do	b5 55 ⅝
$2900 do. 65, Jy.	108¾	200 sh do	b5 55⅞
$400 U S 10-40s. cp	100	100 sh do	s10 55¾
$1000 City 6s, o. cp	96	3 sh Coml Bk	55½
100 sh Cata pr	30	17 sh Girard College	29
14 sh C & Am lots	130	20 sh Ches & Wal	62

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 00 City 6s n	99¼	200 sh Dalzell	
$500 U S 7 30s. Je	105¾	100 sh St Neh Coal	1
$4000 U S 5-20s 62	107¾	5 sh Acad Music	58½
$2000 Susq Cn bs	b5 66	10 sh W Br C	28½
$500 Pa 6s	95½	8 sh Leh Nav	55½
670 sh Susq Can scrip	66	475 sh Hyde Farm	½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, December 18.—Cloverseed is quiet and lower; sales of 400 bush. at $8 75@9. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 75. Flaxseed sells at $3 ₱ bush.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 ₱ ton, but there is little or no demand for the article.

There was no demand for Flour except from the home consumers, who purchase to a moderate extent at full prices. Holders put their stocks on the market sparingly, as they are confident that prices will take a higher range after the 1st of January. About 1500 bbls were taken for the supply of the local trade at $8@8 50 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@10 50 for extras; $11@12 75 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $14 50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7 25 ₱ bbl. No improvement to notice in Corn Meal.

The market has again been exceedingly dull and prices nominal. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 65@2 85; Southern do at $2 90@3 10; and white at $3 20@3 30. Rye ranges from $1 20 to $1 38 ₱ bush. Corn is scarce and higher; 1500 bush. new yellow sold at $1 05; and some damp at 95c. Oats remain without change; sales at 57½@58c.

Whisky is dull and prices are entirely nominal.

Doctors in Convention.—During the Great Exhibition, when numerous foreign visitors are expected in the metropolis of France, it has been proposed by the distinguished cultivators of the medical sciences of that city to hold an International Congress, the statutes and programme of which have already been published. The Congress is to be opened on the 16th of August, and to last two weeks, and to be composed of two classes of members—national foundation members, or French physicians, who are to pay a subscription of twenty francs; and of adherent members, or foreign physicians, who are not required to make any pecuniary contribution. M. Bouillard is the President of the Committee.

☞ INTERESTING LECTURE ON "ARMY LIFE," by Colonel I. C. MATLACK, THIS EVENING, at Central M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents. Go early to get seats. 1t*

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No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS

And Importers of Fine Watches,

Invite attention to their large assortment of

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES

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HOLIDAY GIFTS.

JEWELRY, WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, CLOCKS,
PRECIOUS STONES, BRONZES,
SILVERWARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARE.

We will open on Wednesday, December 19, an invoice of

PINK CORAL,

Which we believe superior to anything in the Philadelphia market.

Also, per steamer "Propontis," a fine assortment of

English Plated Goods,

SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR OUR HOLIDAY SALES. 12 18dt

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Pope and his Probable Future.

From the Times

The French troops that have so long supported the Pope and his temporal power at Rome have at last left the States of the Church, agreeably to the stipulations of the Franco-Italian treaty of September, 1865. The 10th of December, 1866, was the term fixed for the French occupation of Rome, and on that very day, with scrupulous observance of the treaty, the French tri-color was hauled down from the Castle San Angelo, and the Papal flag, white and yellow, with the cross keys, unfurled in its stead. As we are informed by the cable, the Pope followed the French column to Civita Vecchia, but his ministry, with all the staff of his temporal Government, remained at the Vatican.

The journey of Pio Nono to the Roman seacoast may be considered as a trip undertaken for experiment. It will be recollected that in his Allocution of October last, devoted to affairs in Italy, his Holiness referred to the possibility of his abandoning Rome, and of retiring to a place where he "could perform the functions of his holy office in greater security." No one knows better than himself the strong desire of the Roman people for incorporation with United Italy, and he probably expected the recurrence of such violent outbreaks as eighteen years ago compelled him to seek refuge and safety in the then Neapolitan fortress of Gaeta. When, therefore, his supporters, the French, left Rome, he apprehended disturbances and popular commotion, and he repaired to Civita Vecchia to observe from a distance the effect upon the people of the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps of Napoleon, and in case that his apprehensions should be realized, to go on board of either a Spanish or French vessel, and bid adieu, as a necessity, to the shores of Italy.

But it seems that the Romans demeaned themselves with marvellous propriety and order. No outbreak is recorded, the quiet of the city was not disturbed, the Papal flag was not insulted, the Pope's temporal authority over the city was, as far as our information reaches, in no way questioned or infringed upon. This quiet deportment of the citizens of Rome will now very likely induce the Pope to return to the Vatican and continue his official residence at Rome.

It would be jumping too hastily to a conclusion to assign this conduct of the Romans to a sudden change of their wishes, or to a desire of the people to retain the Pope as their temporal sovereign. We believe it is due more to the position of the Italian Government, and their concentration of troops all around the frontier of the remaining States of the Church, with the declared object to maintain peace and to repress, by the necessary force, every violent outbreak. The Romans will recollect the exertions Garibaldi made some years ago for their sake and liberation, and how the Italian Government, urged on by France, intervened, and how Garibaldi's expedition against Rome came to a sad end at Aspromonte. In the present juncture of affairs, the Government of Victor Emanuel spared no pains to keep the Romans well informed of the obligations which it had solemnly entered into with France for the protection of the Pope, and that it was its firm determination most scrupulously to execute every duty to which it had bound itself. Knowing all this, the Romans have acted wisely in not being so foolhardy as to attempt by force, against the power of the Italian Government, what the quiet and peaceable development of irrepressible events will and must, in due time, accomplish for them.

Another reason for their present conduct—and to many it may sound as a paradox to say it—is, that neither the Romans nor the Italians, generally, want to lose the Pope from Italy. They are, the overwhelming mass of them at least, devoted adherents of the Catholic religion, and of the Pope, as the spiritual head of their Church. They are disgusted with the many flagrant abuses that have silently and gradually crept into the discipline of the clergy, and they favor such measures as tend to purify the Church, remove these abuses, free their religion from all interference by or in matters of State; but as to the spiritual authority of the Pope, they would rather not touch it. Moreover, for centuries past, Rome has been the "Holy City," the centre and capital of the Catholic world, as, in remote days, it was the centre and capital of the political world.

The pride of past glory the Romans wish not to lose, and though desirous that their city should become the seat of government for united and regenerated Italy, they wish to retain its proud position as the seat of the spiritual government of the Catholic world. And it lies in this very *dualism*—if we are allowed the term in this sense—of Rome's expected future greatness, that the Romans find their motive to abstain from violent revolutionary movements. They know that by an attempt at the forcible annexation of Rome to Italy—which the Italian Government has once frustrated and is now again prepared to oppose—they would certainly lose the Pope, and on the other hand they feel sure that, biding their time, they may gain both the objects they have so much at heart, but not less so than a large majority of the whole Italian people.

A Fifteen Million Investment Disappearing.

From the Tribune.

We continue to receive letters from woollen manufacturers demonstrating, with painful detail and truthfulness, the need of immediate legislation to save them and the laborers they employ from ruin. A maker of worsted braids writes from Massachusetts:—

"The money invested in the worsted business in this country amounts to $15,000,000. It is sinking out of sight. But John Bull was so loving and kind to us during our war that he *must* have advantages given to him over Americans. Well, he had got them on worsted, with a vengeance. While we 'Yanks' have to pay to Government in taxes and duties 77 cents on every pound of worsted we make, the Rebel-sympathizing Englishman is allowed to run his goods in by paying 24 cents a pound! Great country this.

"There is hardly a worsted establishment in the country but that has been running at a loss for the last six months or more, and many of the largest mills are to-day standing idle, because they cannot run except at a loss; and many that are in operation run with a daily loss, rather than have their business broken up, their hands scattered, and their customers lost—hanging on by their teeth and nails, waiting for the protection that Congress ought to give, and which, if we don't get, we shall inevitably be killed off.

"When the worsted business was commenced in this country five years ago, we had our peculiar wools, under the Reciprocity Treaty, with Canada, free. That treaty was abrogated. All right. But now we are obliged to pay a duty on long wools of about 16 cents per pound in gold, without any corresponding increase of duties on manufactured goods. The duties on the wool we have to import amount to about the same percentage as the duties on English finished goods, and our internal taxation, direct and indirect, amounts to about 11 per cent.; so that we unfortunate Americans are in a worse condition than if we had absolute free trade!

"Intolerable as our case is under our own laws, it is horribly aggravated by the importers' frauds of undervaluation. Take my own branch—worsted braids. A few days ago I had to look on and see this. A number of cases of worsted braids (containing some thirty thousand dozen) were not passed by the Appraiser at the Custom House. Manifestly they were invoiced under the market value. They were consigned by the foreign manufacturer to his New York commission house at from three to five pence sterling lower per dozen than other parties who were regularly importing had their goods invoiced to them. There was a hitch in this case, but I reckon it was not permanent. Undervalued goods daily and hourly get passed. It's the rule and not the exception. The undervaluation of these braids would make a difference of five cents a dozen, and of course would take the market. So it is in the whole worsted business. Unless it is immediately saved from internal taxation, and external free trade, it will die and be buried—and then up will go the prices of the British goods as high as they want to put them. And then who will feed our idle worsted operatives?"

What a blessed economy it would be if the teachings of history could be made available for the wise government of nations. Just consider this worsted interest, with its $15,000,000 of capital, down flat, yet fighting for life against the senseless revenue laws of our own country, and the backing and heaving of hostile foreigners, striking at it through loop-holes in the Custom House, purposely left there to facilitate covert warfare on our domestic industry. This fight was going on last July. The House of Representatives came to the rescue of the imperilled interest. The Senate adjourned—went to the seaside and to breezy country places, leaving the struggle to end as it might.

France, in 1786, was cursed by a treaty with Great Britain, a trifle worse for the French woollen manufactures than our existing tariff treaty with England is for our manufactures. The great Revolution abrogated that treaty, and a genius, at once a statesman and a soldier, who didn't adjourn from any duty nor shirk to seasides or breezy country places, became Consul of France. The industry of the French people lay crushed and lifeless under the successive oppressions of British free trade and revolution. Just as soon as Napoleon got in his grasp the power of the State, he began to accomplish his patriotic ambition to develop every resource of his country, and to appropriate to France all the industries, sciences, and arts of other countries that could be engrafted on her soil and climate. He declared memorably, "Spain has twenty-five millions of merino sheep; I wish France to have one hundred millions." Visiting the celebrated Oberhampt's establishment for printing calicoes, Napoleon said to him, after feasting his sight on the perfection of his fabrics:—"Nous faisons tous deux la guerre a l'Angleterre, mais je crois le meilleure est encore la votre—We are both of us carrying on a war against England; but I believe that yours, after all, is the best." These words, so flattering, so true, so statesmanlike, were repeated from one end of France to the other. They so inflamed the imaginations of the people that the humblest artisan, believing himself called upon to be the auxiliary of the great man, had but one thought—the ruin of England.

Worsted manufacturers and worsted operatives! you can get no such aid as Napoleon gave the woollen manufacturers of France. In default of it, you best can help yourselves. Convene, resolve, petition, state your needs, explain your grievances, make your demands, and record your oaths. It is less than two years to another Congressional election.

The Dissolution of Our Union Armies—A Spectacle and a Warning for the World.

From the Herald.

"On November 1 (1866), 1,022,021 troops had been transferred, mustered out and paid, leaving in service 11,043 volunteers, colored and white." "Past experience shows that should any national emergency require a larger force than is provided by the peace establishment armies could be swiftly organized to at least the full strength of a million of men."

These two sentences are extracts from the report of the Secretary of War. They are plain statements of facts; yet they are pregnant with meaning, and cover a history such as has never before been written of any nation of the earth. A civil war is the most demoralizing in which a country can be involved. It is embittered by sectional prejudice and personal vindictiveness. It is a war of father against son, of brother against brother. The feelings it leaves behind bear no analogy to those engendered by a war against a foreign enemy. The one rudely tears asunder all the nearest relations of life and bequeathes a legacy of hatred and revenge; the other serves to bind a people more firmly together in the bonds of national pride and of common sympathy. After five years of such a trying and demoralizing war as that through which this country has passed, we now present to the world the grand and wonderful spectacle of an army of over a million of men, quietly dissolved, and returned back to the peaceful occupations of life, without trouble, without excitement, and without disturbing by a ripple the steady flow of commercial and industrial interests. Thanks to the education and the intelligence of the American people, the license of camp life is forgotten as easily as the habiliments of the soldier are laid aside. The carnival of blood is no sooner ended than the ferocity and licentiousness it engenders are forgotten. The soldier lays down the musket and the bayonet to take up the plough, the hammer, or the pen. There is no marked increase of crime; no organized bands of cutthroats and robbers prowl about the country.

There is nothing, in fact, to show that a vast army has been released from the camp and the field, and let loose upon society, excepting a simple paragraph in an official report informing us that over one million of soldiers have been mustered out of service and transported to their homes. From the same source we are reminded that in case of a national emergency this million of men would swiftly leave the peaceful pursuits of life to which they have so quietly returned, and would spring forth again an army of disciplined and determined soldiers ready for the field. What a spectacle does this present, and what a warning does it convey to the decaying monarchies of the Old World, who, in their senility, have been calculating upon the failure and anticipating the destruction of our young and vigorous republic!

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TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.

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It Costs no more than other Paints.

The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.

THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT

Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is

THE BEST SHIP PAINT.

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Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.

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AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY.

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NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.

Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Muffs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.

Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball. Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets, by PHILIP WILSON & Co., 12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

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24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 347 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

11 26 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Chetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, December 21 at the office No. 129 South FRONT at 3:30 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance.

12 11 16t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 6 6 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4, usual price $5 50.

SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $5 75, usual price $6 50.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

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Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

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(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

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A VERY SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, capable of large extension, having lately been formed into a joint-stock company, a limited portion of the stock is offered for sale to desirable parties at such rates as will enable purchasers to realize a handsome interest on their investment. Apply to J. G. WATMOUGH & CO., 42 S. THIRD Street, up-stairs. 12 13 10t* Philadelphia.

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SLATE MANTELS!

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SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

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Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

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MOURNING GOODS.

Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT STREET.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, &c 7 18 6

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[PHILADELPHIA.]

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Department for Custom Work.

Agents for Oiled Clothing.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

10 23 tuths2mrp

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

FINE

Ready-Made Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET ST.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $20 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

DURHAM'S RESTAURANT,

N. E. CORNER ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL,

(Late of No. 205 Chesnut street,)

PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his former patrons that he has fitted up a first-class Restaurant, at the N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Having had several years' experience in the business he flatters himself that he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

His establishment is provided with rooms neatly furnished, suitable for either large or small Dinner or Supper Parties.

He is prepared to furnish PARTIES, WEDDINGS, COLLATIONS, Etc., with the best refreshments, and good competent waiters at the shortest notice.

Boned Turkey, a la mode Beef, and all ornamental dishes made to order.

S. DURHAM,

12 12 1 trp ELEVENTH AND CALLOWHILL.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

A Fresh Importation of

CHOICE LACE CURTAINS,

TAPESTRY BORDERED TERRYS,

SATINS AND SATIN DAMASK,

In Rose, Crimson, Blue, Green and Gold, of all the newest designs for

Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

WINDOW SHADES

OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES. [10 20 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. (10 10 tuths3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No 37 S. SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

10 27 stuth2m J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

Twenty-Five Years in Business.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces everything wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

3 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

COULD & CO.,

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church.)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise. 12 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuths3m] No. 38 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 25

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 450 CHESNUT STREET

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly tended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN N. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7 8

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,

Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

No. 729 POPLAR Street,

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S

HATS AND CAPS.

ALSO,

SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of R. W. SMITH.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of D. C. FOLWELL, Trustee of R. W. SMITH, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of B. RUNDLE SMITH, Esq., No. 278 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 14 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-sixth account of THOMAS CADWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, annexed to the Indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 25, 1849, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G. W. C. No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 13 ths3t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA STEWART, Administratrix of the Estate of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 12 11 tuths5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS,

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

MARY STUART,
BY SCHILLER.

Madame de Staël, in her work "De l'Allemagne," says:—"*Mary Stuart* appears to us the most pathetic and best conceived of all German tragedies. The fate of this queen, who began life in such prosperity, who lost her happiness through so many errors, and who was led, after nineteen years' imprisonment, to the scaffold, calls forth as much our pity as that of 'Œdipus,' 'Orestes,' or 'Niobe.' But the very beauty of this story, so favorable to genius, would crush mediocrity."

The scene is at Fotheringay Castle, where "Mary Stuart" is confined. The nineteen years of her captivity are already , and the tribunal appointed by "Elizabeth" is e point of deciding the fate of the unfortuna een of Scotland. The character of "Mary" is mirably supported, and never ceases to interest during the whole piece. Weak, passionate, vain of her person, and repentant of her life, we at once love and censure her. Her remorse and her errors excite compassion; we perceive, throughout, the power of the beauty for which she was so famous. A man who conceives the design of saving her, dares to avow that he devotes himself for her only from the enthusiasm which her charms have inspired. "Elizabeth" is jealous of these charms, and even "Leicester," the favorite of Elizabeth," has become enamored of "Mary," and has secretly promised her his support.

Her almost supernatural beauty appears to be the cause and excuse of that habitual intoxication of the heart which is the fatality of her existence. The character of "Elizabeth" excites attention in a very different manner. A female tyrant is a new subject for painting. The littleness of women in general, their vanity, their desire of pleasing, in short, all the qualities that belong peculiarly to them, tend to despotism in "Elizabeth," and that dissimulation which is born of weakness forms one of the instruments of her absolute power. Doubtless, all tyrants are dissemblers. Men must be deceived that they may be enslaved. To this end it may be necessary that falsehood come to them under the polished semblance of truth. But what distinguishes the character of "Elizabeth" is the desire of pleasing united to the utmost despotism of will, and all that is most refined in the self-love of a woman manifested by the most violent acts of sovereign authority. "Elizabeth" was a woman of great genius, as the lustre of her reign evinces. Yet in a tragedy which represents the death of "Mary," "Elizabeth" can appear only as the rival who causes her prisoner to be assassinated; and the crime which she commits is too atrocious not to efface all the good we might be disposed to say of her political genius.

"Leicester" entreats "Elizabeth" to see "Mary." He proposes to her to stop in the middle of a hunting party, in the garden of Fotheringay Castle, and to permit "Mary" to walk there. "Elizabeth" consents, and the third act opens with the affecting joy of "Mary" on again breathing the free air. "Mary" is informed of "Elizabeth's" approach. She had wished for this interview, but as the moment draws near a chilly shudder runs through her frame:—

"Mary, I myself, O Talbot, have yearned for it! Long years have I prepared for this—in both heart and mind I have sought for, and carefully resolved the words that seemed most likely to affect and touch her! But now my labor is all obliterated and forgotten! Nought survives in me but the recollection of my unmerited wrongs! An ungovernable fury devours my heart, and inflames me against her! In one instant all my better thoughts have fled, and nought remains to counsel me but the infernal Furies waving their snaky locks!"

"Leicester" accompanies "Elizabeth." Thus all the passions of "Mary" are at once excited. She commands herself for a time; but the arrogant "Elizabeth" provokes her by her disdainful bearing, and the two rival Queens end by alike abandoning themselves to their natural hatred. "Elizabeth" reproaches "Mary" with her faults; "Mary" recalls to her mind the suspicions of "Henry VIII" against her mother on a point even that regards herself:—

"I have nought to conceal, or to deny my faults—my pride has ever disdained the base artifices of vile intriguers. The worst I ever did is known, and I may boast myself far better than my reputation. But woe to thee, thou malignant hypocrite, if ever thou lettest fall the virgin mantle beneath which thou concealest thine own shameless amours! Thou, the daughter of Anne Boleyn, hast not inherited virtue! The chaste virtues that brought thine adulterous mother to the block are known to all!"

The entire scene is singularly fine on this account, that their mutual rage makes the two Queens transgress the bounds of their natural dignity. They are no longer any other than two women rivals in respect of beauty; they are no longer the one a sovereign and the other a prisoner; and even though the one possesses the power of sending the other to the scaffold, "Mary," the beautiful, enjoys yet the pleasure of humbling the all-powerful "Elizabeth" in the eyes of "Leicester," in the eyes of a lover dear to both.

The emissaries of the Romish party favor the design of assassinating "Elizabeth" on her return to London. "Shrewsbury," the most virtuous of the "Queen's" friends, disarms the assassin who attempted to stab her, and the people cry out aloud for the blood of "Mary." It is an admirable scene in which the Chancellor, "Burleigh," presses "Elizabeth" to sign the death-warrant of "Mary," while "Shrewsbury," who had just saved the life of his sovereign, throws himself at her feet, imploring her to pardon her enemy. The answer of "Elizabeth" to his discourse is a speech of remarkable address. A man in a similar situation would probably have employed falsehood to palliate injustice; but "Elizabeth" does more; she wishes to exercise interest, and, giving vent to her revenge, she would even, if possible, inspire regard whilst perpetrating the most barbarous action. She has the spirit of a sanguinary coquetry, if we may be allowed the expression, and the character of the woman finds its complement in that of the tyrant:—

"Ei. O Talbot! this very day hast thou disarmed an assassin who sought my life! Why didst thou strike aside the blow? Should England hope for happier days beneath the sway of this younger, and perchance more brilliant ruler, I will willingly renounce my throne, and return to the silent halls of my former solitude, where, unknown to all, my youth passed peacefully away. The first duty that stern justice hath yet required at my hands is now demanded of me, and yet am I powerless to perform it.

"Cec. Eternal heaven! to hear such words, and to remain silent, would be treason to my honor, and to the State! Supreme duty, and the general weal, depend upon the execution of this sentence! If Talbot saved thy life, I will save the State!

"Eli. Leave me to myself! In human counsels I no longer find either comfort or guidance. Retire now, but do thou, Cecil, remain at hand!

The death-warrant of "Mary" is signed by "Elizabeth," and, left alone with her private secretary, the woman's timidity, mingling itself with the perseverering consistency of despotism, makes her desire this inferior personage to take upon himself the responsibility of the deed which she is committing. He requires a positive order for sending the warrant, which "Elizabeth" refuses, repeating that he must do his duty. She leaves this unfortunate man in a frightful state of uncertainty, out of which he is delivered by the "Chancellor" snatching from him the paper which "Elizabeth" has left in his hands.

In the sixth scene of the fifth act, "Mary" is represented in all the magnificence of royal ornament, alone clad in white, in the midst of her mournful attendants, with crucifix in her hand, a crown on her head, and already irradiated in their eyes with the celestial pardon which her misfortunes have obtained for her. "Mary" comforts her nurse, whose sobs affect her with deep emotion. The Queen distributes her jewels among her female attendants; and nothing can be more affecting than the details into which she enters respecting the disposition of each, and the advice which she gives for their future conduct:—

"Mary. Poor and despoiled as I am I possess but little. What still remains at my disposal I have divided among ye, and trust, at least, that my last wishes may not be violated. All that I now bear with me on my road to death is yours also. (*To Melville.*) I bequeath my jewels and wardrobe to Gertrude, to Alice, and to Rosamond—for youth takes pride in ornament! Thou, Margaret, hast, more than any other, a sacred claim upon my heart, for thou art the most unhappy! My will contains proof that I do not visit thy husband's faults upon thee. O my faithful Anna! 'tis not the glitter of gold or jewels that can give *thee* pleasure! My memory will be more precious to thee than all the wealth this earth can boast. Take this poor kerchief, I myself have embroidered it for thee during the last hours of my grief, and have bathed it with my hot tears! With this I wish that thou shouldst bind mine eyes; I desire to receive the last service from the hands of my faithful Anna alone!

"Anna. O Melville! I can no longer control my grief!

"Mary. Come to me, all of ye! come—and receive my last embrace! (She extends her hands to them. They each kiss them in turn, sobbing.) Rosamond, farewell! Farewell, my good Alice! I thank thee, Rosamond, for thy faithful services. Thy lips are burning, my Gertrude. I have been much hated, but also much loved! May a worthy husband render thee happy, Gertrude, for thine ardent soul doth feed on love! Thine, Gilberta, is the worthier intention! Thou desirest to dedicate thyself to religion, and to become the bride of heaven! Haste thee to utter thy chaste vows, for mortal happiness is but fleeting! Thy queen's example should teach thee this! and now—farewell—farewell—forever! (She tears herself hastily from them. They all withdraw except Melville.)

"Mary" remains alone with "Melville," and the scene which then begins is very grand. The only grief that remains to "Mary," after having provided for all her worldly cares, arises from being unable to obtain a priest of her own religion to assist her in her last moments. "Melville," her steward, after learning the secret of her pious sorrows, informs her that he has been at Rome to take orders, that he might acquire the right of absolving and comforting her; he uncovers his head to prove his assertions, and takes out of his bosom the host which the Pope himself had blessed and sent her. The beautiful, the royal "Mary," throws herself at "Melville's" feet; and her subject, invested with all the dignity of the Church, suffers her to remain in that situation while he receives her confession. The entire scene possesses great force, and should be watched with care.

"Leicester" has been commanded by "Elizabeth" to lead "Mary" to the scaffold himself, in order to prove that he does not love her; and "Mary's" last greeting to him is of a dignity becoming her rank and beauty.

Goethe pronounced *Mary Stuart* the best of Schiller's historical plays.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS.—The Finance Committee met last evening, Mr. Joseph Marcer, of the Twentieth Ward, in the Chair.

A resolution authorizing the City Controller to transfer the sum of $450 from item 8 (advertising liens) to item 7 (incidentals), in the appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes, was agreed upon by the Committee. Also, a resolution approving the sureties of James Lynd, City Solicitor elect.

The following estimates for 1867, for lighting, extinguishing, cleansing, and repairing the public lamps for the city of Philadelphia, were considered:—

Item 1. For furnishing gas to, and lighting and extinguishing, cleansing and repairing seven thousand six hundred and forty lamps, at $60 each lamp, $453,400.

Item 2. For furnishing gas to and lighting, cleansing, extinguishing, and repairing the new lamps to be erected during the year, at $30 each lamp, $6000.

Item 3. For the erection of two hundred new lamps, at $30 each lamp, $7000.

Item 4. For changing fluid lamps for gas, at $7·50 each, $112·50.

Item 5. For repairs and renewals during the year, $600.

Item 6. For excise tax on the gas used in the public lamps during the year 1867, $45,000.

Item 7. For excise tax on the gas used in the public lamps supplied by the Trustees of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, $2500.

Mr. Harper moved to amend the first item by striking out $60 each lamp, and inserting $48 a lamp, which was agreed to. The second item was amended by striking out $30 and inserting $24, for each new lamp. The third item was also amended by inserting $28·40 per lamp, instead of $30.

Mr. King moved another amendment to this item by striking out "two hundred new lamps," and inserting "one hundred and fifty," which was agreed to.

Item 5 was also amended by reducing the amount to $4500. This was on motion of Mr. Freeman. The Chairman was instructed to report an ordinance to Councils, as amended, making an appropriation.

The ordinance making an appropriation to the Fire Department for the year 1867 was postponed.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to assemble at the call of the Chairman.

A KNOTTY POINT.—The Committee on Law of Councils was in session yesterday afternoon, and had under discussion a very important subject. The law in reference to the election of Councilmen says that they shall take their seats on the first Monday in January; members of Common Council to be elected for two years, and Select Councilmen for three years, and their term of office to expire on the last of December. It so occurs that the first Monday in January of next year comes on the 7th instant, and a Thursday (Council day) intervenes between the 31st of December and the first Monday in January. The question arises, whether the members of Councils, whose term expires on the last of the year can keep their seats until the new Council come in. The majority of the Committee contend that those who go out on the last of the year cannot take their seats on Thursday preceding the first Monday in the new year. By the law only twenty members of Common Council can resume their seats, their term of office not expiring this year. The Committee on Law intend taking action in the matter. Every six years a Council day occurs between the last of December and the first Monday in January.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held yesterday, when applications for sewers in the following-named streets were granted:—On Little Pine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; on Callowhill street, between Canton street and Ridge avenue; and on south side of Washington avenue, between Front and Swanson streets. Duplicate plans of the eleventh section of the Twenty-second Ward, bounded by Allen's lane on the north, and Carpenter street on the south, and between Germantown avenue and Wissahickon avenue, and of the fifth section of the late township of Bristol, were submitted, and laid over until the next meeting.

A resolution was offered that the Board recommend to Councils that the curb height, as was confirmed on Cresson street, in the Twenty-first Ward, be raised six inches at the northeast and northwest corners of Grape street, and that the elevation of the northeast corner of Cresson street and Green lane be fixed at fifty-six and five tenths feet. Agreed to. Adjourned.

FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!—Bear in mind that to morrow morning, inaugurates the Ladies' Fair at the new church edifice on the corner of Franklin street and Columbia avenue. From the arrangements already made, it promises to be a superb success. Take notice, that the Fourth and Eighth streets cars will carry persons to the door. The Fifth and Sixth, Ninth and Tenth, run within one block, and by the use of exchange tickets, persons can reach the church by the street cars, from all parts of the city. The skaters on the ponds near its precincts can, after their evening exercise, refresh themselves by the good things to be obtained within. Attendance will cause enjoyment. The tables will be loaded down with articles and refreshments that will be of use to comfort without and comfort within. Do not fail to attend.

DYE-HOUSE BURNT.—Between six and seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the dye-house, a large one-storied brick building, attached to the extensive woollen mills of Campbell & Pollock, located at the corner of Twenty-first street and Washington avenue. The firemen were soon upon the ground, but, notwithstanding their efforts, the building and contents were almost entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about eight thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.—Before Alderman Beitler, yesterday, three lads were charged by Mr. Jesse Dickinson, doing business in Thirteenth street, between Race and Vine, with the malicious breaking of his store window-glass by throwing missiles through it. He testified to having witnessed the boys in the act, and to having made complaint to their parents. One of the lads admitted having broken two of the panes, and another to the frequent throwing of stones and pieces of coal. They were held for their appearance at Court.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Elizabeth Hoge, of Philadelphia, was received at the office of the Register of Wills yesterday. It contains the following liberal bequests:—$5000 to the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the use of such disabled ministers and their families as the Trustees may designate; also, $3000 to the Board of Domestic Missions connected with the same church.

ROAD JURY APPOINTED.—A road jury was drawn a short time since to assess damages to property along the line of Spring Garden street, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. Potter's oil-cloth factory, Norris' locomotive works, and Matthews & Moore's machine shops extend forty-four feet upon the line of the street. The jury have visited the premises, and held several meetings to discuss the amount of damages to be awarded.

NEW PIERS.—The new pier on the Delaware, about one mile below the Navy Yard, will be completed in about ten days. It is 60 feet in width, and extends into the river 200 feet from the bulkhead. The pier is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Piers Nos. 13 and 18, at Port Richmond, belonging to the Reading Railroad, are being widened and extended to the Port Wardens' line a distance of 280 feet.

STABLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 6 o'clock last evening the stable of Jacob Tyson, at the corner of Cumberland and Armat streets, Germantown, was destroyed by fire. Two valuable horses were also burned to death.

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones'
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
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The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York!

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866.

The Question Simplified.

"But where does Mr. Stevens find the power of Congress to enact such a law as he proposes? North Carolina was a sovereign State in the Union before Mr. Stevens was born. She is one of the parties to the original compact by which the Union of the States was formed. If her people rebelled, they did not destroy her existence as a State any more than does the child destroy the life of his parent by refusing longer to obey his commands. There can be no such thing as State suicide: either can there be State murder by the people who inhabit it.

* * * * * * *

"It is confidently asserted by Southern men that the Territorial bill now before Congress will never be enforced by the President if it should be passed. Not one of them believes in the right of Congress, or any other body or power to destroy a sovereignty. This is the ground assumed by the President. Hence the confidence of the people interested."

—The above paragraphs, which we find in different journals, contain a form of statement quite common in conservative quarters. It is strange that those who urge such arguments as these do not perceive that they are entirely immaterial to the question at issue. They would have been of some relevancy had they been brought forward to save the State organizations overthrown by President Johnson at the close of the war. If they are sound, then the State organization which North Carolina had during the war was a valid and constitutional one, and President Johnson had no right to overthrow it. But that is no longer a practical question. President Johnson assumed the authority and exercised the power of destroying the old State Governments of the Rebel States, so that whether those States committed "suicide" or not, is now a question of no importance. The only question, now that those old State Governments have been destroyed, is, *Who is authorized to create new ones in their stead?*

The President assumes that he has the right to do so, and that the work he has done in organizing new State Governments in the late Rebel States is authoritative and final. If his assumption be correct, then these new Governments may have some ground of validity; if not, then they have none.

These Executive State organizations inherit no validity from the old organizations which they succeeded. They did not grow out of them by legal and constitutional succession. They are the product of *revolution*, not of legal succession. Their origin was the fiat of the Executive, not the will of the people. Their history goes back to the proclamation of the President asserting that the Rebellion had "deprived their people of all civil government." The chasm which separates them from the old loyal State Governments, under which their States were admitted into the Union, is totally unbridged, and measures the entire duration of the Rebellion. During that period, by the solemn official declaration of the present Executive, as well as by the repeated declarations of his lamented predecessor, there was no lawful civil government within their bounds. Hence the only validity these present organizations have is what they derive from the Executive. If he had a right to make State Governments at all, and if those he has assumed to make are "republican in form," then they may lay some claim to legality. But if the whole work of creating State organizations is in its nature Legislative, and not Executive, then these organizations are invalid, and exist at all only by the *toleration*, not the sanction, of the law-making power of the United States, and are liable, at any moment, to be superseded by lawful and valid organizations.

It contributes greatly to the simplification of this question to thus reduce it down to its essential elements, and to cast away from its consideration all those metaphysical subtleties of a something called "a State," which is neither land, people, organization, nor any other tangible thing, but which has an imaginary vitality unknown to any other created thing in the universe. President Johnson *annihilated* the Rebel State Governments. On what theory he did it is of no account; whether or not he had the right to do it is immaterial; what his motives were for doing it are of no consequence. He *did* it, and and from that *fact* this whole question takes its departure. *He* has made *new* State organizations to supply the places of the old ones that he overthrew. And this gives rise to just two possible questions:—First, Had he the constitutional right to do the work at all? and secondly, If so, has he done the work in a proper manner? Had he the right to make State Governments at all? And if so, has he made such as are "republican in form?"

These were the real questions submitted to the people in the late election, and their verdict has been in the negative. And it is this verdict of the people which Congress is about to enact into law.

The Kentucky Democracy Taking a "View."

It is cheering to be informed by telegraph that the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, lately in session at Louisville, "view with horror the revolutionary designs of the minority now in power in Congress at Washington." The Democrats of Kentucky have been "viewing with horror" the action of the nation for the past five years—the war for Union, the overthrow of slavery, and the suppression of the Rebellion. Judging from the past, therefore, we may safely conclude that whatever the Democracy of Kentucky "views with horror" is about right, and will conduce to the national progress and welfare.

The Greeting of the Czar.

We are not surprised that foreign powers view with great distrust the friendly relations existing between Russia and the United States. The old proverb that "Europe would become either republican or Cossack" has an alarming significance; and now, when a union between the Cossacks and the republicans is contemplated, we cannot wonder that the monarchs of Western Europe feel uneasy at the conjunction. To many philosophers there seems an incongruity in this affiliation of the two extremes of government, but a few moments' examination will find the cause. As the Czar remarks in his letter presented yesterday to Congress, "the two people have no injuries to remember, but only good relations." In the absence of all old wounds is found the great cause for the sincere good-will entertained by both. Then, again, the American people feel sympathy with any nation which is well governed. There can be no doubt but that an absolute monarchy—an autocracy, if the autocrat be a really excellent man—is, under most circumstances, the very best government on the face of the earth; the large proportion of chances against getting a good autocrat being the objection to its general adoption. But Alexander and Nicholas were both admirable men, and under their wise rule the people of that great country have gradually improved in condition. The grand strike of statesmanship of this century was the voluntary abolition of serfdom by the present Emperor. By that one act he added millions to his large host of faithful subjects, did away with a dangerous class in his midst, and secured the eternal good-will of all the liberals of every land. Russia, as ruled today, is much nearer the American ideal of a government than France, Austria, Prussia, or even Great Britain. A combination of these causes originated the friendly relations between the countries, and the graceful letter of Alexander will go far to cement that good feeling. The fact that the reading of the document was received with applause from all parts of the floor, is the best evidence that the friendship professed is not merely a profession. The exact part which these two twin nations—twins in size, power, and official wisdom, but antipodes in principles, form of government, and traditions—will play in the great drama of the future cannot be surmised. But should complications arise between ourselves and any of the European Powers, the friendship of Russia will greatly aid us in any struggle and will so moderate the arrogance of our enemies as to make their ears be open to reason, and possibly their purses to the justice of our demands.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
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FAIR! FAIR! FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!—Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles in the Lecture Room of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth, EVERY DAY, from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., closing on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st instant. 12 18 4t*

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1866.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
As the banks will be closed January 1, the INTEREST ON CITY LOAN, due on that date, will be paid on and after January 2, 1867.
HENRY BUMM,
12 17 4t City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,—
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1866.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The CITY LOAN Smaturing January 1 will be paid on and after January 2, 1867. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
12 17 4t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets. Stated Meeting and monthly Exhibition 7 1/2 EVENING. 1t

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FOR A
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RISTORI,
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AS
"MARY STUART."
ADMISSION TICKETS, and the
Only Choice Seats Left,
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OF
BRONZES,
AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART,
WILL COMMENCE
To-Morrow (Wednesday) Morning,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
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No. 1219 CHESNUT St.,
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ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
In order that the public may have a longer opportunity to examine the FINE WORKS in the New Galleries of the Artists' Fund Society, the sale which was to have taken place THIS EVENING has been
POSTPONED UNTIL JANUARY, 1867.
The precise day will be shortly announced.
THE PICTURES WILL CONTINUE UPON
FREE EXHIBITION,
At the Rooms of the Society,
No. 1334 CHESNUT Street,
From 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., until further notice
By order of the Society.
W. H. WILCOX,
12 15 3trp* Chairman of Committee.

BOOKS OF VALUE FOR PRESENTS.
New American Cyclopædia.....16 vols.
Rebellion Record, by F. Moore.....10 "
Bancroft's United States.....9 "
Gems from Dusseldorf Gallery.....1 "
Life of Man Symbolized.....1 "
Goodrich's Natural History.....2 "
Cassell's Natural History.....2 "
Greeley's American Conflict.....2 "
Headley's Great Rebellion.....2 "
Dore's Milton, Illustrated.....1 "
Froude's, Macaulay's, Hume's, and Martineau's Histories of England; Gibbons' and Merivale's Rome, with a general assortment of BOOKS at low prices.
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THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FOR 1867.
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.
JANUARY NUMBER READY DECEMBER 20.
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1. THE ENCHANTMENT OF OLD DANIEL.
2. AN EXTEMPORANEOUS PARTY. By Jacob Abbott. Illustrated.
3. A NEW YEAR'S CAKE. By H. F.
4. THE MIDNIGHT COAST. By Vieux Moustache. Illustrated by Winslow Homer.
5. TRAVELLING IN GREECE. By S. G. W. Benjamin.
6. LITTLE NORA. Illustrated.
7. STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.
8. THE PRINCE OF PEACE. A Christmas Carol. Words and Music by Casanella. Illuminated border by Howe.
9. PRINCESS IMOGEN; OR, THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE. By A. S. McFarland.
10. THE SLEEPY OLD TOWN OF BRUGES. With an illustration.
11. THE SONG OF THE RATS.
12. FRANK GORDON. By F. B. Goulding.
13. SOME WHITE MICE AT HOME. Illustrated by Berrick.
14. THE NEIGHBORS. By Horace E. Scudder. Illustrated by S. L. Stephens.
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This great work of art is the *second* highest premium in the
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To be made on the 21st of JANUARY.
The announcement previously made that subscribers would be admitted but ONCE on the presentation of their certificates having created some little dissatisfaction, it has been determined to admit the holders of shares as often as desired on the presentation of their certificates.
There is also a FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS in connection with the above Exhibition, embracing a number of PREMIUMS to be awarded to subscribers including works by Moran, Waugh, Lewis, Gifford, Young, Hamilton, and a number of other eminent artists.
Subscriptions will be received at the Gallery, and also at No. 617 CHESNUT Street (New "Bulletin" Building). Gallery open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. B. PUGH,
AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.
N. B.—The Books are liable to close at any time, without further notice. 12 18thmtf

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Will open on TUESDAY, December 18, a large and handsome assortment of HEAD DRESSES and DRESS CAPS of the latest importation. 12 17 5t*

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RISTORI AS "DEBORAH."

Last evening M'me Ristori made her sixth appearance before a Philadelphia audience. The house was very poor, being scarcely half full. We write this with much regret, for talent of such a high order as she possesses should crowd the Academy nightly.

The drama of *Deborah*, although finely written, and rising in some parts to the highest excellence of dramatic composition, is not one calculated to impress an audience into that hushed attention so necessary for the effective representation of a play of this nature. The trivial lighter scenes occur too frequently, and are too lengthy. The emotions roused by the situation of "Deborah, the Jewess," have time to subside, and the interest gathered around the character is marred by the senseless babble of the noisy villagers.

Ristori's impersonation of the hapless Jewess was natural, forcible, and impassioned. Her love scenes with "Albert" were exquisitely touching and tender; at the same time they were entirely free from that mawkish sentimentality which too often, on the stage, usurps the place of profound and real feeling, giving us only a counterfeit, and often almost disgusting, semblance of this sublimest passion of our nature. In Ristori's acting there is ever a delicate, indescribable womanly modesty. It surrounds her always, like a divine halo. It is the breath of a chaste soul. In the utter *abandon* of the in ensest passion it is there. Unlike too many of her profession, she never appeals to the grosser nature of her audience—never by look or gesticulations oversteps the sweet barrier her innate feminine purity draws around her. The chastest of her sex need fear no outrage, by look, or tone, or expression, to that perfect purity and refinement which is the "angel guard" of true womanhood.

In the third act of the drama, in the soliloquy amongst the tombs in the village church yard, it is impossible to conceive anything beyond the broken-hearted pathos and wild despair Ristori threw into the line—

"Ma cho t'ho fatto, O Dio, che mi creasti!"

And again, all the bitterness of a crushed and outraged heart found voice in the agonized reproach—

"Denaro ai piedi mi getto,
denaro per questo enor!"

We can imagine nothing more insignificant and contemptible than the character of "Albert." And, as the play proceeds, we involuntarily congratulate the peerless Jewess, that through no matter what fiery ordeal she escapes a union with such a bundle of negatives.

In the last scene—when, as the weak and faithless "Albert" leaves the church where he has just plighted a perjured and wavering heart to a village maid of his father's choice, 'Deborah" appears before him as an accusing angel, and the pent-up torrent of her bitter wrongs bursts forth like an avalanche, bearing all before it—into this scene Ristori threw a strength of scorn, an intensity of despairing sarcasm, and a terror of malediction we have never seen equalled. The abject lover seemed to shrink and wither beneath the blast of passion which swept, Sirocco-like, through the soul of this woman whom he had so little known, so deeply injured. The imposing grandeur of her attitudes, as she hurled upon his bowed head the triple curse of Israel unto Ebah, was awe-inspiring in the intensity of its fearful anathema. In beautiful contrast with the above, is her meeting with "Albert's" child five years later—the gush of softening tears with which she hears from the little one that it bears her own name—"Deborah." The ice-fetters unlock themselves from her heart, and, with "the blessing of the One God, who is the God of all," leaves them "His peace forever."

Ristori is always true to nature. Never in any instance does she, for "stage effect," sacrifice the true principles of her art. With an undivided worship she bows before "Great Nature's Altar," and gives us, fresh from the heart, the heart-pictures of a living, breathing life and beauty.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Adelaide Ristori appears in Schiller's play of *Mary Stuart* this evening.

To morrow (Wednesday) evening, the Countess del Grillo will enact "Lady Macbeth."

Friday, benefit of Ristori, when she will appear in a favorite *role*, and make a farewell address in English.

Saturday afternoon, *Elizabeth*. Final appearance of Ristori in this city.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Matilda Heron made quite a hit in *Camille* last night. She repeats the part of the "Camelia Queen" this evening.

To morrow (Wednesday) night Augustin Daly's new dramatization of Charles Reade's novel, called *Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy*. Miss Heron plays "Kate Peyton." Mr. Daly will be present at the performance, but will not give any "ten dollar oyster suppers to the critics," as it is said he did while agent for Miss Kate Bateman.

On Saturday afternoon, last McDonough Matinee. The *Long Strike* will be presented.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Dr. Pangloss," and as "Christopher Cockles" in the new drama (by the author of *Everybody's Friend*) called *Merchants' Clerks*. This is a fine bill, and will attract a large audience.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* is still successful. The great spectacle must be withdrawn next Saturday, to make place for the new Christmas pantomime called *Little Red Riding Hood*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau in *Our American Cousin at Home* and *The Toodles*.

On Monday next, Mrs John Drew and the whole company in *Griffith Gaunt*, for the holidays.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are doing a great business with the new pantomime called the *Red Gnome; Or, The White Warrior*. They present other good things every evening.

NATIONAL HALL.—Father Kemp's old folks and Miss Emma J. Nichols appear in an attractive and fresh programme this evening.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ARREST.—A colored man was captured last evening, supposed to be implicated in the robbing of Mr. Somers' house, Second and Pearl streets, on Saturday evening last. He will have a hearing before Mayor Budd to-day.

ALL ABOUT A POCKET-BOOK.—Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman was proceeding up Federal street, when, near the corner of Fifth street, he pulled his hand out of his pocket, and with it his pocket-book. Two colored girls, named Angeline Demby and Martha M. Johnson, passing at the time, picked the pocket-book up, and handed the gentleman $200. There was more than that in the pocket-book; but the girls persisted in saying that was all. He thereupon arrested and took them to the Station House, where they delivered him $200. They will have a hearing this morning.

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[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LAST SALE OF RARE WORKS OF ART—WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS.—Again we announce to the public and all lovers of the beautiful and artistic, the last sale of fine-art curiosities, to take place on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday, at the Concert Hall building, under the proprietorship of the Messrs Vitti Brothers. We admonish them to be on hand at these sales if they would secure for themselves some of the rare and elegant articles of *vertu* there to be found. We have had the pleasure of an examinat on of this wonderful selection, and can confidently announce to the citizens of Philadelphia that this city has never contained so fine a collection of works of art before the advent of the Messrs Vitti Brothers with their extensive foreign stock. Christmas presents and holiday gifts cannot be more appropriately selected than from the collection of this establishment. Some of the most exquisite marble statuary, both in the general features of pieces and rare quality of the material, to be found in the country, are offered for sale. And these are exact copies from the masterpieces of renowned artists.

Of bronzes, the collection cannot possibly be surpassed, combining the most life-like of features, representations of historic and mythological characters, and manufactured from the rarest and best of material.

The most beautiful alabaster vases, of varying size, from the smallest and most delicate to the largest to be found in the country, worked from solid pieces of this extremely rare material, and of the most elaborate finish. Bronze clocks of great ornamental beauty, Parisian fancy goods, three pairs of rare Siena stone vases, china vases, bisquet sets and figures, urns, verde-antique groups, etc. etc.

The stock comprehends so large a collection of the fine arts that it would be an almost impossible task to enumerate them, but to know of the many beautiful articles contained therein, one must needs make a personal examination. Do not forget to-morrow and Thursday mornings if you would secure for yourselves some of those elegant ornamental pieces.

BRUTAL WRETCH.—Occasionally we come across monsters in human form, whose actions are such as to make us doubt the wisdom of creating such foul sores on the body of humanity. There was one case in particular that came to our notice yesterday. It was that of a German, named Adam Huffwood, who, in the absence of its mother, entered a house at Fortieth and Ludlow street, and attempted an assault of an outrageous character upon a little child, only five years old. The mother, after a few minutes' absence, returning to the house, shrieked out murder and called for help, when Huffmood ran out, and running into the rear entrance of Cedar Hall, at Fortieth and Market streets, ran through that building, and out the front door into Market street. He ran a short distance up Market street, and was caught by a police officer. He taken before Alderman Allen, and after a hearing in the case he was committed to answer.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS ON THE CONTINENT.—By private letters from Paris to December 2, we hear that our landscape painter, Mr. Thomas Moran, is hard at work upon his large pictures of "The Children of the Mountain" and "The Last Arrow." Both are nearly finished, and are splendid illustrations of our American autumn. He has also several other subjects under way, among which is noticed his "Hiawatha." Isaac Williams is at work upon some views in Derbyshire, moderate in size, but very beautiful, and full of English character and atmosphere. We understand they are painted to fulfil commissions that he carried with him abroad. He is in excellent health and spirits, and looks far better than when we last saw him in Philadelphia. Our friend Clayborn is about to take his departure for the East and Egypt, where he is going to spend the winter. He looks well, and beams with his usual good nature and spirits.

A YOUNG SCAMP.—A young colored boy, only ten years old, named Edward J. Fortin, and a companion, went into a house in Clarke street with a piteous appeal to be allowed to warm their frozen fingers and toes at the fire. The lady of the house kindly gave them chairs, and seated them near the fire. For a while they sat there quietly, and finally the lady left the room in which they were sitting and went into another part of the house. The young rascals, as soon as she had left, got possession of a pocket-book containing a small sum and a silver fruit-knife, and then put out The fruit knife was pawned at a place in Seventh street for fifty cents. Edward J. Fortin, one of the boys, was arrested in Spafford street. He was committed to answer by Alderman Tittermary, on the charge of larceny.

A DISHONEST LODGER.—John Reed, a colored vagrant, obtained lodgings at a place in Gothic street last evening. The house is kept by a colored woman. About midnight John got up, and went through the house seeking what he might plunder. In his search he got into the old woman's room, and, getting her dress, he rummaged in the pockets and found a pocket-book containing $6 in greenbacks. In his joy at the possession of such a treasure he startled the owner, who jumped up and attempted to catch him, but he was too nimble, and went out the front door with her after him. A policeman, happening to be by, ran after him and caught him in Sixth street below Lombard. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny, after he had heard the facts of the case.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP.—The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have elected Dr. Von Moschzisker Professor of, and Clinical Lecturer in, Diseases of the Eye and Ear. The appointment is one which we commend. The Doctor has been a most successful practitioner in these specialties for several years, as hundreds of our citizens can testify. He has made these departments a careful study, and has amply demonstrated his fitness for the important chair tendered him. His works on these subjects are the best evidences of his ability and his thorough familiarity with the subject. We feel well assured that he will fill with satisfaction and ability the post accorded him by the trustees of the first institution of medicine in our land.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Seventeenth Annual Session of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania opened a short time since. The introductory lecture was delivered by Professor Ann Preston, before a full and highly appreciative audience.

The class for the present session promises to be a fine one, and in talent and in numbers indicates that the cause of medical education for women is enlisting educated and true women in its ranks.

The ladies of our city are invited to visit the College, on College avenue and Twenty-second streets. Its doors are open for the admission of students for a partial course, to those desiring to inform themselves on special subjects, as a part of a liberal education.

A BELLICOSE INDIVIDUAL.—A man by the name of Henry Kirby was arrested for committing an assault and battery upon the proprietor of the Columbia House, a drinking saloon near Eighth and Race streets. It appears that Kirby got into difficulty with him in regard to some drinks, and from words they proceeded to the knock-down argument, in which Kirby succeeded in "convincing" the publican of his error. But there is an old saying, that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," and the injured publican had Kirby arrested, and taken before Recorder Earle, who held him in $800 bail to answer at Court the charge of assault and battery.

ASSAULT ON A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.—James Molloy, who hails from Ireland, and is not the brother of the celebrated "Pat." was up on the charge of assaulting the proprietor of one of our Sunday papers Molloy, it appears, is a printer by trade, and of a pugnacious disposition by habit. It is alleged that the skirmish was the consequence of 'old rye." Molloy was arrested at Third and Dock streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $800 bail to appear at court. The gentleman who was assaulted had several of his teeth extracted without charge, and was otherwise rather severely bruised about the head.

THE WEATHER.—After such an experience as we had last Sunday, even a stoic might well go into ecstacies over the beautiful weather we are now enjoying. Clear, cold, and sunshiny, the blood is sent through the veins with a vigor that only the bracing air of a clear wintry day can effect. With the gay preparations for the approaching holidays, and the thronged streets, the city presents to-day its pleasantest aspect.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following real estate was sold by M. Thomas & Sons at the Philadelphia Exchange, at noon to-day:—

40 shares Minehill Railroad	$53 00
2 $1000 coupon bonds Pennsylvania Railroad	102¾
3 $1000 bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	84
4.00 shares St Nicholas Coal Company	1 50
2000 shares Vinton Coal and Iron Company, of Ohio	1 00
900 shares Extension Silver Mining Company, of Nevada	Not sold
$4000 Camden and Amboy Railroad bonds	92¾
$6000 Camden and Amboy Railroad bonds	91¾
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	100 50
50 shares Moshannon Coal Company	Not sold
3 shares American Academy of Music	357 75
200 shares Bank of Pennsylvania	117½
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	27 00
1 share in the Mercantile Library	7 50
25 shares American Anti-Incrustrator Co	Not sold
200 shares Philadelphia Cat. Petroleum Co	1 00
$300 Delaware Mutual Ins Co scrip 1866	98
35 shares Penn Township National Bank	60 00
50 shares Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co	Not sold
50 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	Not sold
12 shares Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth streets) Passenger Railway Company	Not sold
Lot No. 432, Section D, Monument Cemetery	160 00
Lot in Marquette Marquette co., Wisconsin	27 50
Frame Dwelling, No. 1025 Wood street	1600 00
2 Ground Rents, $30 a year each	420 00
Brick Dwelling, No. 1 Otis street	2000 00
Dwelling Moore street, adjoining the above	Not sold
Residence, N. W. corner of Twenth and Wallace streets	Not sold
Country Seat and Farm, Washington lane	Not sold
Lot, No. 1650 North Tenth street	2550 00
Dwelling, No. 928 Spring Garden street	5500 00
Lot, N. E corner of Twenty-third and Arch sts	10 000 00
Lot, N. E cor. of Girard avenue and Otis sts	2950 00
Tavern Stand S. W. cor. of Front and South sts	6500 00
Store and Dwelling, No. 218 South street	9500 00
Dwelling, No. 315 Penn street	1600 00
Brick Store-House, No. 525 Penn street	5100 00
Tavern and Dwelling, No. 234 Shippen street	3300 00
3 Tracts of Land, Sullivan county	Not sold
Store, No 11 South Front st, and No. 12 South Water street	16,000 00
Store and Dwelling, No. 211 Arch street	Not sold
Store and Dwelling, No. 1230 Vine street	3850 00
Dwelling, No. 1635 Lombard street	3000 00
Residence, No 1518 North Broad street	15 400 00
Residence, No 1129 Mount Vernon street	6100 00
Dwelling, No. 639 Logan street	1550 00
Building Lot, B street, between Thompson and Master, and 22d and 23d streets	Not sold
Hotel and large Lot, known as "The Abbey," Township Line Road, near the Wissahickon	Not sold
Dwelling, No. 1411 Lombard street	$6000 00
Lot, N. W. corner of Palmerston street and Trenton avenue	$2400 00
Brick Dwelling, No 132 New street	Not sold
3 two-story Dwelling, corner Second and Jefferson streets	$5500 00
2 Dwellings, Nos 1440 and 1442 North Second st.	$4900 00
Dwelling, No. 206 Jefferson street	$365 00
Residence, N. W. corner Eighteenth street and Delancey Place	Not sold

SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—The Fair in aid of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, northeast corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, was opened last evening with great *eclat*. The large, fine audience-room in the new building was well filled, and the audience was entertained with good music and excellent addresses from Rev T M. Cunningham, pastor of the church, ex-Governor Pollock, and Drs Read and Beadle. The ladies of Dr. Beadle's church display on their table a collection of beautiful sea-shells and other articles suitable for holiday gifts. Dr Henry's church has a fine array of pictures to delight lovers of art. The Express table abounds in rare articles of Bohemian and China ware.

The tea-set attracted great attention, and the voting was animated. Dr. Read's church has an unusually fine assortment of fancy goods. The Frankford table exhibits some choice wax-work, and a first-rate type of Santa Claus; while the ladies of the Alexander Church seem to have turned their attention to the sale of needful goods, having on their several tables an assortment of children's clothing, hoop skirts, gentlemen's wrappers, etc. Several of Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's popular sewing machines are offered for sale. A toy table fills all juvenile hearts with longings for possession of its contents The refreshment room up stairs does a thriving business in hot oysters, coffee, and other delicacies. The room is well warmed and lighted, seats and tables are convenient, and the fair waiters polite and attentive. The Fair will remain open each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., until the 20th instant.

WHISKY FRAUDS.—A man named James Call was before Commissioner Smith on the charge of distilling without giving notice or bond as required by law. After hearing the evidence in the case, the defendant was bound over in $1000 to appear before the United States District Court the third Monday in May.

Also before the same commiesioner Jacob K. Cassel was charged with intent to defraud the United States of certain revenue tax arising from distilled spirits, place certain false and fraudulent marks on certain casks, and did use thereupon a certain counterfeit and spurious brand or plate. The defendant was held in $2000 bail.

Michael Porter and Philip Porter were charged, before Commissioner Sergeant, with removing liquor from a distillery other than to a bonded warehouse, and after an examination the defendants were discharged, there being no evidence to implicate them.

Michael and Philip Porter were charged with removing whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse. There was no evidence to implicate them, being entirely ignorant of the laws in regard to the matter, and they were discharged. The man who hired them to haul it escaped

STEALING CHANGES OF RAIMENT.—Eugene Gorman was taken before Alderman Pottinger last night on a charge of larceny. It appears that Gorman, who is of the persuasion of "dummers," whilst travelling in Pine alley, went into a house that was rather loosely guarded, and made love to three ladies' dresses and a pair of pants. He had not gone far, however, before the vengeance of the law overtook him, and he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Pottinger, and after a labored but ineffectual attempt to convince that gentleman that he was an injured individual, he was sent below, to await a time when he could convince a jury of his innocence.

ACCEPTED.—Mr. Frederick Graeff has accepted the nomination for the position of Chief Engineer of the Water Works, which was tendered to him yesterday by a committee of the City Councils. Mr. Graeff and his family have been associated with the history of the Water Works since their first commencement, and his appointment will be eminently satisfactory to everybody.

WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00	Price last year,	$20 00
" "	15 50,	" " "	25 00
" "	20 00,	" " "	30 00
" "	25 00,	" " "	35 00
" "	30 00,	" " "	45 00
" "	35 00,	" " "	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50,	" " "	$12 00
" "	9 00,	" " "	14 00
" "	10 00,	" " "	15 00
" "	11 00,	" " "	16 00
" "	12 00,	" " "	18 00
" "	14 00,	" " "	20 00
" "	16 00,	" " "	22 00
" "	18 00,	" " "	25 00
PANTS at	$4 00,	" " "	$6 00
" "	5 00,	" " "	7 50
" "	6 00,	" " "	8 50
" "	7 00	" " "	10 00
" "	8 00,	" " "	12 00
" "	9 00,	" " "	14 00
" "	10 00,	" " "	15 00
VESTS at	$2 50,	" " "	$4 00
" "	3 00,	" " "	5 00
" "	4 00,	" " "	6 00
" "	5 00,	" " "	7 00
" "	6 00	" " "	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand in proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON will sell this evening, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, a fine assortment of Alabaster Ornaments, Vases, Card Receivers, and Fancy Goods of every description, suitable for Christmas presents.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 323 Chesnut street,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

I atest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 Broadway, New York, and No. 630 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, December 15, 1866.—At the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to meet the pressing demands made upon us, and to afford all an opportunity who desire to assist in furthering the beneficial object for which this enterprise is conducted, we have, with the approbation of the officers and managers of the Home, concluded to continue the sale of tickets beyond the 200 000 The number and value of the presents will be increased in exact proportion to the whole number of tickets sold, thus guaranteeing to every ticket-holder an equal chance, as in the original schedule.

THOMAS & Co., Managing Directors.

DECEMBER 15, 1866

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, the officers and managers of the Home have consented to assume the responsibility of the custody of the funds received by us. All money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank; and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited, by check of N. B. Davis, agent of the institution, endorsed by us. A committee, consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee, purchase all the articles to be presented, and a committee, composed of Major-General Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New York; Major-General Barlow, Secretary of State; Andrew Warner, Esq., Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; William Orton, President of the American Telegraph Company; and John H. White, Esq., Counsellor at Law, will have the direction of the manner of distribution.

THOMAS & Co.,
Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

In view of presenting something worthy of the successful leader of our armies, Lenze's fine portrait, life-size, of General Grant in his tent, for which the General personally sat—value, $1200—will be one of the prizes. It is now on view in the office for the sale of tickets, No. 616 Broadway

The above cards are republished with our approval.

MRS. CHARLES P. DALY, Acting President.
MRS. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
MRS. J. S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

WE HAVE—

Overcoats from	$20 00 to $75 00
"Louis V" Overcoats (new style)	30 00 to 75 00
Fashionable Full Suit (all wool)	30 00 to 50 00
Pantaloons	7 00 to 20 00
Vests	3 50 to 10 00

☞ Our Goods are equal in style and workmanship to the best *customer work* in the city.

The Public are invited to call and examine the new style "Louis V," of which we are making now a handsome assortment.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
First-class Ready-made Clothing House,
No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental Hotel."

MRS. ELIZA GRAVES of Hudson City, N. J., testified before the Commissioner of Patents, as follows:—

Q. From your knowledge of various Sewing Machines, and the work performed by them, what superiority, if any, does the Grover & Baker Machine, using the circular under-needle, have over any others, and give your reason fully?

A. I consider them superior in every way; I like the elasticity of the stitch, the thread does not break, nor the stitch rip; all the time that I have used the machine I have broken but one needle; I like it because it is so simple a child could use it, and it is not liable to get out of order. There is no winding of cotton to do.

A FINE IMPROVEMENT.—As we were peregrinating through the northwestern part of the city, we chanced to notice the new store recently erected by Mr. G. W. Warner, dealer in Flour and Feed, on Ridge avenue, below Sixteenth street. We were struck with the beautiful simplicity and peculiar adaptation of this building for the purposes designed; every barrel of flour, of which there is an extensive stock, and every bushel of feed, is exposed to the view of the purchaser without disturbing anything else. We heartily recommend Mr. Warner and his "Keystone store" to the attention of our readers in that vicinity.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Prepared only at No 242 Chesnut street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 313 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

EVERYBODY KNOWS what 25 cents will do at Hoyt's Novelty, No. 329 Chesnut street. The holidays are now before us, and a visit to this popular establishment will surely be made.

THE WORK PRAISES the workmen at B F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six superior Card, or one large Photograph, only $1 00.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

NATURE'S rarest floral perfume has been caught and caged in glass. In a bottle of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is concentrated all that fancy can conceive of refreshing and exhilarating fragrance. —*Bucyrus Journal.*

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

GOLD COUPONS,
Due January 1st,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18,
and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17,
$19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14,
$15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5,
$5 50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and sale-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila'

COACHMEN'S COATS

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS

HUNTING COATS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, December 18, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were higher. Government bonds were firmly held. 7·30s sold at 105½, a slight advance; 10-40s at 100, a slight advance; old 5-20s at 107½, an advance of ¼; 11½ was bid for 6s of 1881. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼@99¾, a slight advance; and old do. at 96, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at from 29¾@30¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Reading at 55¼, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 47¼, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 130, an advance of ½.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 55½. 235 was bid for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics' 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 90 for Western; 102 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

Canal shares were firmer. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 25¼, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Navigation at 63¼, no change; 35¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 85 for Morris Canal; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 138¾; 11 A. M., 138¾; 12 M., 137¾; 1 P. M., 138, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Bank return this week is more favorable than has been made for several months, and it places the banks in a much stronger position than they occupied last week, while it affords practical evidence of a decided turn of the economic exchanges in favor of this city.

"The effect was seen in a further relaxation of rates of money on call to borrowers in general, the supply of which at six per cent. was in excess of the demand on miscellaneous collaterals, while five per cent. was the common rate on Government securities. There is a very limited amount of first-class commercial paper offering for discount, but of inferior grades there is no scarcity. The banks, however, are unwilling to discount any but the former, which passes at 6@7 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro, No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading	c 55½	100 sh Reading	s5 55⅞
100 sh do	56		

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 5-20s 65 coup	c 106⅜	25 sh Leh N stk	2d 55¾
$3500 US 7 30s Aug	its 105½	2 sh N Central	45
$500 City 6s new	99¼	1 sh Acad Music	58
$1000 do mo print	99⅛	100 sh Cata pf	29½
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	74½	200 sh do	30
$3000 Read & Del bds	85	100 sh do	s30 30
100 sh Read	s30 55⅛	200 sh do	30
300 sh do	55⅛	100 sh do	30¼
24 sh Ches & Wal	52	100 sh do	s60 30
300 sh Ph & E	b30 31½	200 sh do	30
100 sh Sch N stk	25½	100 sh do	30

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¾@138¼; Silver ¼ and ⅝, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112@112½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅝@107¾; do., 1864, 106¼@106⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106¼; do., new, 1865, 108⅛@108½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅜@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105⅝; do., 2d series, 105¼@105⅝; 3d series, 105¼@105⅝; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¼@13⅜.

MARRIED.

FLOYD—WEBB.—On the 15th of December, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, Mr. JOHN S. FLOYD to Miss NELLIE M. WEBB, all of this city.

HARKINS—JARRETT.—On Thursday evening, December 13, 1866, in St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Father Di Maria, S. J., THOMAS E. HARKINS, Esq., to MARY, only daughter of Rebecca C. and the late Tomkins Jarrett, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ACHUFF.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of the late William Achuff, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Blake, on the Street road, above the Fox Chase, on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BECHTOLD.—On the 16th instant, GOTTLEIB BECHTOLD, in the 76th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1203 Wallace street, on Wednesday morning the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DALE.—EDWARD C. DALE, on Tuesday, 18th inst., in the 66th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

KIMMEY.—On the 17th instant, MARGARET KIRKLAND, relict of the late Captain Abraham Kimmey, in the 62d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry M. Kimmey, No. 1436 Lombard street on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church. Interment at Laurel Hill.

KNIGHT.—On Sunday morning, the 16th instant, MARY A., eldest daughter of Rebecca A. and the late Thomas Knight.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 31 N. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M

NAYLE.—On the 16th instant, ANNA MARGARETTA NAYLE.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 928 S. Front street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral services and interment at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street.

NISBET.—On Sunday morning, the 16th instant, Mrs. CLARA, relict of the late Michael Nisbet, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Olmsted, No. 327 S. Twelfth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

REDNER.—On Monday morning, December 17, 1866, after a short illness of scarlet fever, KATE, only daughter of John L. and Mary A. Redner, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 2028 De Lancey Place, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

TATEM.—On Sunday, the 16th instant, GEORGE P. TATEM, son of Captain S. and Mary P. Tatem, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Gloucester City, N. J., on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Woodbury, N. J.

EXTRA STRONG COASTING SLEDS AND Sleighs—a gift pleasing to most lads—may be had at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, FOR ladies, gents, misses, or lads, in great variety; also Skaters' Companions and other Skating Implements. Dull Skates sharpened and defective Skates repaired by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate take up the bill to repeal the amnesty section of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, hoped that the bill would not be taken up. The bill to admit Nebraska was properly before the Senate. He (Mr. Hendricks) was entitled to the floor upon it, and wished to make some remarks upon it.

A vote was taken, and the Senate took up the bill indicated by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. TRUMBULL called for the reading of the section proposed to be repealed, and it was read.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the only effect of the passage of this bill will be to repeal the thirteenth section of the Confiscation act, which is as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

From the haste with which this bill was hurried through the House, and the anxiety manifested by some in this body to pass it at once, without the usual reference to a committee, an impression has gone out to the country that by the repeal of the thirteenth section of the Confiscation act the power of the President to grant pardons and restore to rebels their property would be taken away. Such, however, will not be its effect. The President's power to grant pardons and restore property will be just as complete after the passage of this bill repealing the thirteenth section as before. The Constitution confers on the President the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." And it is not in the power of Congress to deprive him of this prerogative. A pardon is a remission of the crime or offence, and not of the conviction, and may be granted either before or after conviction, and may be absolute or conditional. All these questions were settled by the opinions of the Attorney Generals and the decisions of the Supreme Court, years ago. Mr. Wirt, Attorney General under President Munroe, gave an opinion, in 1820, that the President, under the Constitution, had authority to pardon as well before as after conviction; and the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of ex parte William Will, 18 Howard, 310, cited with approbation the following: A pardon is said by Lord Coke to be a work of mercy, whereby the king, either before attainder, sentence or conviction, or after, may forgive any crime, offence, right, etc. 3 Inst., 233. The same Court, in the case of United States vs. Wilson, 7 Peters, 162, decided that a pardon is a deed, to the capacity of which delivering and acceptance by the individual for whom it is intended are necessary, and that the President may grant pardons on conditions. The President's power to restore property seized under the confiscation act to its former rebel owners will not be affected by the repeal of this thirteenth section, as the section is silent on that subject, and his power in that respect is just what the Constitution gives him and no more. It is certainly within his power to retain the property seized, by imposing as a condition to the pardon that no property shall be restored under it, and where he has not done so, it is manifest that he did not intend to retain the property. This is moreover apparent from the affirmative action of the President, in commanding Gen Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to restore to pardoned rebels their former property. The President has these powers under the Constitution. It may be asked, why repeal this thirteenth section? What possible harm can it do to let it stand? I answer, it contains a power to grant a general amnesty by proclamation, which the Constitution does not give. There can now be no occasion to issue a general proclamation of amnesty. That has already been done, except as to certain specified classes, and by repealing this thirteenth section Congress takes from the President the power to issue any more general proclamations of amnesty, and declares that the granting of special pardons and the restoration of rebel property shall no longer be done under its sanction.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor, to show that the President has full power to pardon under the Constitution. He cited the authority of the Federalist, and the proclamation of General Washington during the whisky insurrection, to show that the President has, by the Constitution, the power to issue a proclamation of general amnesty.

Pending the remarks of Mr. Johnson the morning hour expired, and the CHAIR decided the bill to admit Nebraska to be in order.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Nebraska bill would be informally laid aside for the present, until the bill called up by him was disposed of.

The CHAIR decided that Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, was entitled to the floor on the bill to admit Nebraska, and it could only be laid aside with his consent.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, declined to yield the floor, so the bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. Mr. Hendricks addressed the Senate against the bill, taking the ground that the population of Nebraska was too small for a State government; that the majority in favor of a State government was very small, &c. In conclusion, he referred to a speech of Mr. Sherman's, on Friday last, and said he (Mr. Sherman) expressed the opinion that the constitutional amendment which passed this body at the last session was a mild proposition, and was just and fair toward the southern States. I think I recollect to have asked the Senator at the last session a question which he did not then answer. I will repeat the question to him now, and let him then, as a Representative of one of the States of this Union, say whether one of the constitutional amendments was fair; that amendment was so carefully and wilfully framed as to leave the northern States a representation of from fifteen to twenty Representatives in the House based upon a non-voting population, leaving Missouri, West Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland their full representation, when one half of their people, by State policy and legislation, are denied the right of voting. Full representation is allowed to four States, notwithstanding one half of the population is disfranchised, and full representation, including a large non-voting population, securing twenty Representatives of the House, is left to the northern States.

Now is it right in a constitutional amendment to give to one State a representation based upon a non-voting population, and deny it to another State because a particular population is not allowed to vote? Is it right to give to New York—is it just and mild and fair to propose that New York may have four or five representatives based upon a non-voting population, and deny to Georgia a representative upon her non-voting population? Is it equal and just that one State shall be represented for her non-voting population, and another State shall not be represented for her non-voting population?

That is the question. The Senator (Mr. Sherman), at the last session did not answer it, and I think it cannot be answered. I know it can be said that these people of the south have been in a state of rebellion. The wickedness and folly of the southern States in going into that rebellion cannot be too strongly expressed by the Senator from Ohio. But, sir, when they come back by their representatives in this body and into the House, do they come as States?

Mr. WADE, of Ohio—Does the Senator contend that the constitutional amendment provided that they might exclude part of the population of Ohio from voting and have representatives for them?

Mr. HENDRICKS—Certainly.

Mr. WADE—I do not so understand it. But I make a distinction between the power of this government over the States that have forfeited their rights by rebellion and the rights of those States that have not thus forfeited their rights.

Mr. HENDRICKS—I am not discussing the views of the Senator, but of his colleague, (Mr. Sherman.) His collegue has stated that the amendment was fair, mild and just, and that because of its character in this respect, great advantage was secured to the party with which he acted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, asked Mr. Hendricks if he desired him to answer the question now?

Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not want an immediate answer; any other time would do.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Hendricks if the constitutional amendment did not include the non-voting foreigners of the south as well as of the north.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the cases were not analogous. No southern State would, according to the last census, be entitled to representation on the foreign population. Mr. Hendricks concluded his remarks.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, gave notice of a proposed amendment to the bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, as follows: Provided that this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other rights, to any person, by reason of race or color; and upon the further condition that this fundamental condition shall be submitted to the voters of the territory of Nebraska at an election to be held on the first Tuesday of ____ next, and if such election such voters shall declare their assent to or dissent from the condition aforesaid, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Governor of said territory; and all votes given at said election shall be returned to the Governor within ____ days of the election, who shall forthwith canvass the same, and if a majority of such votes shall be for this condition the Governor shall certify that fact to the President of the United States, who shall, by proclamation, announce the fact; whereupon, without further proceedings on the part of Congress, this act shall take effect.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate postpone the further consideration of the Nebraska bill, and take up the bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the Confiscation act.

Mr. WADE gave notice that to-morrow he would move to rescind the resolution providing for the holiday recess. It was found that unless this was done the Suffrage bill would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would expire during the recess, and the bill would fail.

Mr. SUMNER said the case referred to by Mr. Wade could be provided against by the Secretary withholding the bill until after the holidays, or until such time as would secure the expiration of the ten days after the reassembling of Congress.

Some discussion took place on the motion to take up the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President, and the Senate voted to take it up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that the act entitled "an act to suppress insurrection and confiscate the property of rebels" is hereby repealed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor on this bill, but yielded to

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, who rose to announce the death of the late Senator Wright, and paid a tribute to his memory as a man of industry in business, honest in public, and of Christian virtues in private life.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. F. offered the usual resolutions of condolence and regret.

Mr. CATTELL, of New Jersey, delivered a eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, and was followed by Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. DAVIS in similar remarks.

At the conclusion of the eulogies, the Senate at 3 P. M. adjourned, as a token of respect to the memory of deceased.

House of Representatives.

Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of inviting and authorizing the loyal citizens of the United States residing in the districts of country recently in rebellion, excepting Tennessee, to form constitutional State governments, and to provide for the restoration of such States to all the rights and dignities of States in the American Union.

Mr. BINGHAM made the point of order that the resolution must go to the Committee on Reconstruction. He wanted to know how many instructors were to be appointed.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and the resolution was accordingly referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate the progress made in the erection of the new Marine Hospital at Chicago; and the Secretary of War was directed to report what disposition has been made of money appropriated for the improvement of Chicago harbor at the last session.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Lieutenant Commander L. Breese to the active list of the navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service, and a bill in reference to the revenue service. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, the District of Columbia Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a special election to be held in Washington for City Treasurer and Auditor.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, offered a resolution looking to the better ventilation of the House of Representatives, which, at the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, he amended so as to direct the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of removing the restaurant from the basement of the Capitol. Adopted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster General to allow Senators and Representatives to examine all papers and recommendations for office appertaining to postmasters, post-offices, and other postal matters in the several States and congressional districts. He moved the previous question.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, suggested an amendment to make it apply also to the Treasury Department.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that it should be made to apply to all the departments.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to withdraw the previous question for such purpose.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 21; nays, 116.

The morning hour expired and the joint resolution went over.

A message from the Senate was read requesting the return to that body of the Deficiency bill, for the correction of an error in engrossing, and the request was complied with.

The Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution for an adjournment over the holidays, so as to make it apply also to the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The SPEAKER stated that the effect of that would be to carry the original resolution with it.

Mr. STEVENS said he was aware of that, and that was what he wanted.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were not ordered. The motion was lost and the amendment was concurred in.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting a translation of a letter from the Emperor of Russia, in reply to the joint resolution of Congress of the 16th of May, 1866, congratulating the Emperor on his escape from assassination. The message and the accompanying letter were read. The Emperor's letter was applauded, the members all over the House clapping their hands approvingly.

The SPEAKER also presented a report of the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a House resolution of the 10th instant, in reference to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee; also, the Journal of the New Mexican Legislature for the session of 1865. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report whether the good offices of the United States should not be employed, if practicable, in restoring peace in the States of South America. Adopted.

Mr. WARD, of New York, called attention to the fact that his name did not appear in the New York papers as voting for the passage of the District Suffrage bill on Friday, and also that in the index to the Congressional Globe for the last session, all his sayings and doings were credited to Elijah Ward, a distinguished member of last Congress from New York, but not a member of the present Congress. He did not know that that gentleman would like to be charged with all his (Mr. Ward's) public acts and votes. (Laughter.)

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of West Virginia, the Committee on Rules was directed to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the two Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds into a joint committee.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina to investigate also the facts connected with the confinement in jail at Waterboro, South Carolina, of Henry Miller, under sentence of death for the alleged crime of desertion from the rebel army and acting as spy for General Sherman during the late war. He said he had called on the President in reference to it, who said he would telegraph to General Sickels. He had this moment received a telegram from General Sickels, stating that Miller was indicted under a charge of highway robbery

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, desired that the committee should also be instructed to inquire into similar transactions elsewhere. A son of a former colleague of his (Mr. Nelson) had gone into South Carolina with General Stoneman, near the close of hostilities, and he had since been indicted for murder there, for killing a man in the performance of his military duties, and his person had been demanded from the Governor of Tennessee. He suggested that the committee should be authorized to report appropriate legislation.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that that was covered by its original authority.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, introduced a bill to declare the sense of the act of July 4, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and providing for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores, &c.

The bill provides that such act shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claims for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of the army, or for the occupation of or injury to real estate, or for damage to personal property by the military authorities or troops of the United States, where such claims originated during the war in an insurrectionary State. Provided, That this shall not repeal or modify the joint resolution of July 28, 1866, extending the provisions of such act to the loyal citizens of Tennessee.

The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported bills making an appropriation for Invalid and other pensions and for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1868. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the 4th of January.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the petition of the clerks and civil employes of the government for increase of compensation was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution prohibiting the further issue of agricultural scrip to States lately in rebellion. Read three times and passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting the published advertisement for the sale of a colored man at Annapolis on the 8th of December, convicted by the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, and sentenced to be sold as a slave, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the same, and report whether such proceedings were not in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and with the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. Also, to inquire whether any steps have been taken by the President to enforce that law and prevent such outrages. The committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report what action is necessary and proper for Congress to take on the subject.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he wished to make a suggestion, and to see whether the inquiry should not be enlarged. It would be recollected that in the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery it was declared that slavery should not exist except for crime, of which the party should be convicted. Maryland was not the only State in the south where occasion of that unfortunate exception was taken to sell colored people into slavery. Not many weeks ago two very respectable persons, a gentleman and his wife, had called upon him and told him that they had just come from Florida, where it had become too warm for them; that the day before they left seven negroes were sold into slavery at public auction, some of them for seven years, and that they saw several others whipped with stripes on the naked back, at the whipping post, under the discriminating laws of Florida.

He thought this inquiry should be enlarged and extended to all the slave States. Maryland, although close to the free States, seems to be more imbued with the old virus of slavery than any of the southern States that have been conquered, except perhaps, Kentucky. I think it even beats Kentucky. The slave portions of Maryland, with one-sixth of the white population, with one hundred thousand white people, have an equal power with the free portions, that have a white population of six hundred and sixty thousand, and she is carrying on her government in that way. My judgment is that there is no such thing as a republican form of government there, and I hope that the distinguished and able gentleman from Maryland, Francis Thomas, will, before this Congress adjourns, move that Congress shall give to Maryland a republican form of government; shall apportion her representation according to and on the basis of population, and shall modify her laws so that men shall not be sold into slavery right under the eye of the capital.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said he had, in the first place, drawn the resolution giving it more scope, and directing inquiry into all kindred cases and subjects, but it had occurred to him that the Judiciary Committee might very conveniently make an investigation of this particular instance, which seemed to present itself as a sort of specimen, without interfering with the performance of its other duties. If any attempt were made to send the Judiciary Committee or a select committee with power to examine witnesses in all parts of the country, it might result in having no report for a long time to come. He was, however, by no means unfriendly to such general investigation. Every one must have concluded that, in the present temper of the Chief Executive of the United States, they had no right to expect that he would lend any aid of that power vested in him to carry out the laws of the United States to prevent inequality and oppression. He proceeded to narrate an instance of oppression in Georgia, where the colored agent of a Philadelphia benevolent society was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and condemned to the chain gang for a term of twelve months.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property in the lately rebellious States, except Tennessee.

He sent up and had read by the Clerk an extract from a loyal Georgia newspaper of the 8th of December, showing that in the late Equal Rights Convention held in Macon, Ga., the delegates representing fifty counties reported one hundred and fifty murders within the last ten months, and in no instance did the civil authorities attempt to bring the murderers to justice.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven, to inquire whether any acts had been done by any officer of the government of the United States which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, and whether such acts were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the government of the United States, or any department thereof.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on suspending the rules.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, suggested the modification of the resolution so as to specify the particular officers referred to by it. As the resolution stood it would be notifying the world that there was a grand inquest being held on all officers of the United States who were liable to impeachment.

The resolution was not modified, and the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 88, nays 49; not a two thirds vote. So the resolution was not received.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blair, Bromwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cullom, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hawkins, Hayes, Henderson, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Koontz, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Schenck, Scofield, Sloan, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New York, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Illinois, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson, Windom—88.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawes, Defrees, Deming, Dennison, Dodge, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hise, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New York, Hunter, Jenckes, Kerr, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, Maynard, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Spaulding, Stokes, Stroude, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New York, Thornton, Ward of Kentucky, Warner, Whaley—49

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five, to inquire whether the laws of Congress provided for the assessment and collection of district taxes in the lately rebellious States, and for the seizure and sale of forfeited and abandoned lands and other property therein, have been faithfully executed, and to report the result of its investigation, with the evidence taken, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hold their sessions wherever it may be most convenient for them.

The rules were suspended—104 yeas to 28 nays—and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported the following in reply to Mr. Bingham's resolution, referred to the committee to-day.

Whereas, Wars destructive of commerce, and injurious and prejudicial to republican institutions, have for some time been carried on between Spain and several American States on the Pacific coast; and also, between Paraguay and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, on the Atlantic coast;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Department of the government that the friendly offices of this government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South America.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, the President was requested to communicate any official correspondence that may have taken place relative to the revolution now in progress in the island of Candia.

Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, presented the credentials of E. G. Cabanis as representative from the fourth congressional district of Georgia. Referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to protect loyal persons in the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. HILL, of Indiana, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether any claims have been presented to the Quartermaster General of the United States, by citizens of Indiana, for horses or other property seized or received by the government of the United States during the raid of John Morgan through such State, in July, 1863.

Mr. McCULLOUGH, of Maryland, declined service on the Select Committee on the New Orleans riot, and Mr. DENISON, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his stead.

Mr. HART, of New York, presented the petition of D. R. Barton and one hundred and twenty-one other citizens of Rochester, New York, praying that pensions be paid to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, presented the petition of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, asking a reduction of duty on imported railroad iron.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. WELKER, of Ohio, in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, in a constitutional argument against the power of Congress to territorialize the southern States. After speaking an hour, his time was extended, but as he preferred to use that time when the House would next be in Committee of the Whole, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

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LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

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NEW STYLES.

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Have just opened several lots of handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

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JUST OPENED,

1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap.

Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Cabas, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Toilet Sets, Tool Boxes, etc.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves; Children's Cloth Gloves; Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, All-wool and Domet Flannels, heavy Shaker Flannels.

Red and Grey, Plain and Twilled Flannels.

Just opened, 5000 yards Prints, fast colors, 18¢ cents.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Daily receiving something new, suitable for presents. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Just received from auction, Shaker Flannel, cotton and wool, 25 cents, a bargain.

Best Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at reduced prices.

All-wool and Domet Flannels, 31, 33, 37c., etc etc.

Best American Prints, 18¢ cents.

Delaines, etc etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·37, $1 50, etc.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·25 to $2 50.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.

Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Hdkfs.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37, 50, 62, and 75 cents.

Portemonnaies, large assortment, 37 cents up.

Ladies' Companions, Imported Inkstands, etc.

Wax Dolls, Card Presses, Ash Stands, etc,

Imported Brushes, Combs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

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N. B—Open at night during next week.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

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DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 25 to $1.

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1 12½.

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1 25

Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.

Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1 25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1 25

Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½.

Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1 50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1 50.

These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.

A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50.

Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.

A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices

One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

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OF A USEFUL CHARACTER.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Have now open a full assortment of the following Goods, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
DRESS GOODS in every variety,
LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKING,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.,

Together with our large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS,

All of which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in the city. 12 11 tuths6t

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.

Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.

Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.

Torresdale Muslin at 31¼ cents.

Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.

Brown Sheetings very cheap.

Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.

Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.

LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk. VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.

Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

9 20 tuths3m

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls

Long and Square Broche Shawls.

Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.

Long and Square Blanket Shawls.

Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. (10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Calb, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

9 5 No. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets

GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.

EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE. E. E. DU BOIS.

11 7 wthp3mrp

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their usefulness and rarity, to make

Acceptable Christmas Presents,

Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS. The finest made.

SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets.

NAPKINS to match.

FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Unique designs.

FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.

FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, with and without Fringes.

FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS, French and English Colored Borders and Fringe.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, extra fine.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the lowest price:—

LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS., with Initials

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED, with Initials.

EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in very great variety, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT St.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S

INIMITABLE AND

CHOICE CONFECTIONS

NOW READY

For the Holiday Season,

Together with a large variety of

FANCY BOXES,

Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.

ALSO NEW AND RARE

Confections and Bon-Bons

Only known to this house,

Forming at once a rich and superb assortment which to choose fo

SELECT PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA (12 8 19t

KRISS KRINGLE'S HEADQUARTERS.

JOHN DOLL,

NO. 502 MARKET STREET,

Has now open one of the largest and most varied Stocks of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS to be found. It includes everything that is rare and curious, and those who design making Christmas Presents, will do well to call and inspect. Mr. DOLL'S large wholesale trade enables him to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOHN DOLL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Toys and Fancy Goods,

12 4 tuths10t] No. 502 MARKET Street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

A. M. MARTIN,

N. E. Corner Eighth and Market,

Has now open one of the largest and best selected stocks of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

TO BE FOUND.

Also, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, Sleighs, Sleds, Etc.

A. M. MARTIN,

12 4 tuths10t] N. E. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

RICH FANCY GOODS,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts

A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The sun went down in red and gold,
I watched it from the hill,
With purple clouds like banners rolled,
Whose tips are rosy still.
Where are the eyes that oft of old
Have watched in weal or woe,
While the sun set in red and gold,
A thousand years ago?

A linnet perched upon the bush,
And sang in thrilling strain,
Ducting with his neighbor thrush,
Till the air thrilled again;
And all the wood with music rang,
Their voices echoed so—
Who listened while the linnet sang
A thousand years ago?

Where are they—all those beating hearts
That lived and throbbed like ours,
Who acted out their separate parts,
And used their varied powers?
The hearts that gazed, and thrilled, and burned,
And writhed in passion's glow,
Or with the tenderest pity yearned
A thousand years ago?

Where are they?—haply over some
The "dust to dust" was said,
Who slumber each in hallowed tomb,
Till angels wake the dead,
Some linger in the dreamless sleep
In ocean's coral caves;
And mighty fragrant forests weep
Their dew on others' graves.

But all their souls, we must be sure,
The grave can never hold—
The immortal essence will endure
When hearts and hands grow cold.
They may be floating round us now,
Above us and beneath,
The very breeze that fans our brow
May be a spirit's breath.

I doubt not but they mark with sighs
Our faults and follies all:
Oh! sad to think some spirit's eyes
Grow dimmer when we fall.
Like us the end of time they wait,
Their final doom to know,
Whatever was their earthly state
A thousand years ago.

VIRGINIA.

Government Animals Loaned to Citizens to be Returned—Panic in the Valley.

STAUNTON, December 16.—The following order has been issued by Major-General Schofield:—

All horses and mules which belong to the United States, and are in the hands of private citizens within the limits of this Department, whether lent to them by the military authorities after the close of the war, taken up as astray, or otherwise acquired, will be at once returned to the Government through the nearest officers of the army or Freedman's Bureau.

Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau will give proper publicity to this order, and cause it to be complied with in all cases. They will receive and care for the animals and report their number and condition to these headquarters, where orders will be given for their disposition. A circular, issued December 8, recites that in carrying out the provisions of General Order No. 11, officers of the Bureau will purchase the necessary forage and hire the help necessary to properly care for the animals taken up under said order.

Under the pressure of this order, those who have Government horses belonging to the United States, and have not a bill of sale, are running their animals into the mountains to prevent the possibility of their being seized. The order includes animals captured during the war. It has created quite a panic among the farmers of the Valley. The Bureau agents have given no military force to execute the order, and there are no troops in this section.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 17.—The Buffalo Union Iron Works, situated on Buffalo creek, on the outskirts of this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. Among the principal owners were the Mayces, of Bath; Burdens, of Troy; and Charles F. Wadsworth and Edward Palmer, of Buffalo. Loss, $250,000. Insured for $200,000, as follows:—Home (New York), $40,000; Yonkers County, $3000; Citizen's (New York), $10,000; Market (New York), $10,000; Harmony, $10,000; National (Boston), $6000; Security (New York), $15,000; Exchange (New York), $5000; Fire and Marine, $5000; North American New York), $15,000; Star (New York), $5000; Hoffman (New York), $5000; Insurance Company of North America (Philadelphia), $15,000; Manhattan (New York), $10,000; Irving (New York), $5000; Western (Buffalo), $10,000.

United States Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, December 17.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Associate Justice Davis delivered an elaborate opinion in the Indiana or Mulligan conspiracy case. All the court answer in the affirmative the questions:—

First. Should the court order the release of Mulligan from military custody, and send him to the civil tribunal? and

Second. Ought the court to issue a writ of habeas corpus to order his release?

All say "no" to the query in the third question—Had the Military Commission the right to try him?

Chief Justice Chase, and Associates Wayne, Swayne, and Miller, dissent as to a part of the opinion relating to military tribunals. It will be recollected that the mere decision in the cases of Mulligan, Harvey, and Bowles, was given at the last term of the court, and the accused, after being sentenced to death, were released. Now the decision at large has been announced.

Death from Exposure, and Murder.

LOUISVILLE, December 15 — A Swiss named Schilling, reported to be connected with a wealthy family in Aragon, Switzerland, was found on a bar near the Marque Hospital, nearly naked. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict from exposure and intemperance.

John H. Smith, in the employ of Collins & Hogan, of Cincinnati, formerly of Hudson, N. Y, was murdered on the Jeffersonville ferry boat last night, it is said by a man named Whitesides. The provocation is said to have been very slight.

Effects of the Storm—Marine Disasters.

SANDY HOOK, December 17.—The Prussian brig *Wilhelm*, that was ashore on Rolle's shoals, broke up entirely during the storm last night. The forward part of the vessel is now on the beach off Sandy Hook, and not a trace of her is left on the shoals.

The beach on the outside of the Hook is strewn with pieces of wrecked stuff, supposed to be from the steamer *Scotland*. The hull of the *Scotland* still remains in sight.

The storm here was very severe.

From Boston.

BOSTON, December 17.—A building on the corner of High and Salem streets, Charlestown, formerly the First Methodist Church, was burned last evening. It was occupied in the upper part by the Prescott Horse Guards as an armory, and in the lower part by schools. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

A barn in Brighton, owned by Mrs. Gordon, was burned on Saturday night, with two horses, a cow, and a lot of pigs. Loss, $2000.

Snow had fallen last night to the depth of three inches, when, at 11 o'clock, the storm turned into rain.

From Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 17.—A heavy northeasterly gale, accompanied by snow, is prevailing this morning.

The barque *Bismark* went ashore in the Gut of Canso on Saturday; also the brig *Edwin Daniel*, in Little river. No particulars received.

United States Bonds in Frankfort—The Petroleum Market.

FRANKFORT, December 17—1 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s are quoted at 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 17—1 o'clock P. M.—The reports this morning in regard to the London and Antwerp Petroleum Markets are that they are without change.

Explosion at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 17—The boiler of J. D Brown's planing mill, on Floyd street, collapsed two flues this morning, driving the boiler a considerable distance through a stable, killing Mr. Hand, the watchman, and more or less injuring seven negroes and mules in the stable.

How a Vocalist Impressed a Scot.

A "canny Scot," who has heard the songs of Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, writes to the Montreal *Herald* as follows:—

"It's vera seldom we can get siccan a treat, very often them that understan' Scotch, and can sing wi' some sort o' the richt feeling hae nae great shakes o' a vyce, an' them that has a guid vyce doesna unnerstan' the sentiments o' the sang, or if they do are sae dreedfully affecket that they look as if they had forgotten themselves, an' sae it wad be very ill of them to min' the words. But you man's got baith head an' throat, can sen' out a bonny clear wee note in singin' 'John Anderson my Joe,' or gie a guid dooncricht roar in 'Scots wha' hae wi' Wallace bled,' that wad mak' ye loup aff your chyre, or he'll scraich like an auld wife, an' he's got a funny wee nicher o' a lauch that jist sets ye aff at the snicher whether ye wul or no'. He hasna' jist got exactly room the tongue o' the Heelan' deevil that gaed doon the pass wi' the puir lad Waverley. It wants a thocht mair o' the peat reek an' the heather in't, but a' the rest were jist wonnerfu'. 'Tak your auld cloak aboot ye,' was fine, man, jist gran', it jist set the fowk hotchin', an' that aul' soor coof, Miller Wull, wi' his 'Gie me a lass wi' a lump o' land,' was desperately weel sung. 'Auld Robin Gray' maist brought tears fra the e'en o' the lasses, an' maybe o' some o' the men, too, although they tried to keep a cauim soo gh aboot it; an' 'Wnes me for Prince Charlie' was by the common. I ken I'll be there the morn's nicht again, an' if there's no' a crood I'm cheated."

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladie

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2 rp

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD, President
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. 117

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 29 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS:
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 1f5 No. 110 South THIRD Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week. Tickets issued to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 1[illegible]
Premiums	1,162,308 8[illegible]
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$710,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1f2

REMOVAL.
The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW OFFICE,
NORTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19 6 PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 Year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HANES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
A. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1f

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
December 10, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore (Hardy's Wharf, south side of Basin), on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.,

The splendid side-wheel steamer

"CITY OF ALBANY,"

rebuilt in 1864, of —— tons; length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder, 49 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

Also, the steam tug

"ISLANDER,"

of —— tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; and 17-inch cylinder.

Both vessels of light draught, hulls sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.

A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22 095 pounds of chain cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds on the day of sale.

Inquiries respecting the same may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
12 14 5t Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CLOTHING DEPOT,
SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL
PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, December 22, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named articles of Quartermaster's Stores, viz:—

Tent Cuttings.
Leather Scraps.
Old Iron.
Old Rope.
Old Baling.
Old Paper.
Leather Knapsack Linings.
Old Packing Boxes, etc

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major, U. S. A.
12 18 4t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
12 15 5t 10 Chief of Bureau.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, December 22
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, December 26
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, December 29
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, January 2
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 5
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES.
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$15
SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....15
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 9 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soldered or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. (2 25) ELIJAH G CATTELL

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 9 3

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:20 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:05 A. M. and 3:08 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
12 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace,

HO FOR CHRISTMAS!

HOW ABOUT THE PRESENTS?

What to Buy, and Where to Buy It.

Advice to Anxious Fathers and Mothers, and all the Rest of Mankind.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In our tour of the leading shops of the city in search of goods desirable for Christmas presents, we yesterday proceeded up the south side of Chesnut street to a point between Eighth and Ninth. This afternoon we will resume our journey, beginning precisely where we left off at the end of our first stage.

CHESNUT STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

(*Continued.*)

The establishment first in order is that of

Duffield Ashmead, Bookseller.

A most select assortment of books that can interest, instruct, and amuse, is to be found at the publishing house of Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street. It is well for the public to learn where without extra trouble or expense, they can purchase a stock of books for Christmas presents to the best advantage. We would state to all such, who contemplate an immediate outlay in this direction, that they should consider the great inducements offered by this house over others. Let them but visit and examine into the extensive stock there to be found of books of travel, history, science, biography, books of romantic literature, etc., and they will at once conclude that they can do no better than to supply themselves from this establishment. Especially has Mr. Ashmead just received a large assortment of holiday books for old heads and young heads, to amuse the children and gratify the aged. Toy books to please all the children of the city. Romances—the productions of the most gifted of imaginative writers. Call and examine and be convinced.

Homer, Colladay & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods.

Ladies, it is with pleasure we announce the superior advantages now offered you by one of the most reliable establishments in the city. It is a perplexity to any lady to learn where can be found such dress goods as are necessary, and at an economical cost, and to pick out from the multiplicity of establishments in the city one that will contain that which will comply with her desires. The near approach of the holidays has increased the wants of the ladies especially, and necessitated not only the replenishing of their own wardrobes, but also making of presents to their companions or youthful friends. Such an establishment as the ladies desire is that of Homer, Colladay & Co., Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, where can be found everything in the dry goods line to please.

The finest of linens, best quality of sheetings, cotton goods unsurpassed—everything in the general dry goods line in texture and quality not to be equalled or outrivalled. The public cannot make their winter purchases to better advantage than by calling upon Homer, Colladay & Co.

Especially is the department of ladies' dress goods the most complete and select. There can be found, everything in the dress line of use and beauty. Heavy silks of all different shades, plain or ornamented in the newest styles, fine, and manufactured from the best of material. Lace goods of the most delicate yet durable make, and of exquisite beauty. Velvets in such quantities, of such elegant shades, and such softness to the touch, glossy and rich appearance, as to make them surpass everything in that line sold by any other establishment in the country. It would be one of the most difficult and endless tasks to enumerate the different styles, patterns, qualities, and materials of the assortment of dress goods contained in this establishment. Suffice it to say, that the selection is one of the most comprehensive to be found, the prices low, and the goods warranted to satisfy.

Do not fail to call upon Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co. and examine their stock.

J. E. Caldwell & Co., Jewellers.

Almost every one in the city is at present looking around to select presents for Christmas, and many are puzzled what to buy. They think of this thing and that, but no, that won't do; "he or she would not like that, I am sure." To such we would suggest a visit to the magnificent store of James E. Caldwell & Co., No. 822 Chesnut street. They have on hand the Tourbillion full chronometer, new calibre, Brequet adjustment, made expressly for them, and have just opened a large lot of gilt and crystal decorated porcelain and cut-glass wares, in vases, centrepieces, fruit-stands, flower-stands, and a large variety of fancy articles. Diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and pearls in exquisite mountings of entirely new styles, are displayed in endless variety. They have also a magnificent stock in full suits of jewelry; also in brooches, earrings, bracelets, finger-rings, studs, etc., *solitaire*, and cluster.

Those who anticipate making any gifts in this line can find the articles at Messrs. Caldwell & Co.'s at prices according to the quality. Everything is warranted to be of the best material and workmanship. A set of studs is a very acceptable gift to a young man, as is a set of ear-rings to a young lady. As for Young America, the thing that will delight him most is a watch, which he can put to his ear and hear the "tick, tick, tick" suggest to him that he is drawing nearer to manhood. These articles and all the rest we have enumerated can be found at No. 822 Chesnut street.

Howell & Brother, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings.

Nothing will so well set off and ornament a room as the right shade of paper hangings, suited to surrounding furniture and circumstances. To select the most beautifully shaded and elegantly designed paper from the multiplicity of kinds in the market, is one of the most difficult tasks for any individual. To learn where can be found the best qualities, all varieties of shades, every possible design, displayed in the best possible manner—paper suited to every room, from the common hangings in the kitchen to the unsurpassed and elegant hangings in the parlor—has caused great perplexity in the minds of those who desire to purchase such articles.

Howell & Brothers, S. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, have one of the largest and most select stocks of paper hangings to be found in the country. All who visit and make purchases will always feel satisfied both in the price and worth of the article received. Do not miss this place, you who are in want of hangings to take the place of the old, or to cover the walls that have been bare ever since their erection.

J. M. Hafleigh, Dealer in Dress Goods.

J. M. Hafleigh, No. 902 Chesnut street, has opened one of the largest stocks of dress goods in the city. Dress goods of all descriptions, calicoes, muslins, delaines, silks, etc., in great profusion, 500,000 yards of goods, dresses for all, and many to spare, have just been opened to the public, at the most reasonable prices. This is just what the ladies of Philadelphia consider "the one thing needful" for a right observance of Christmas, by purchasing dresses for anticipated presents to the children. Here, then, is a great chance for buying that which is a substantial [illegible] something that will be of benefit to receivers; something that will protect them from the wintry winds. A mother could not do better than purchase a warm dress for her little daughter, instead of those fleeting pleasures which the youth of her child will prevent it from appreciating. We would then give notice to mothers, and all of our lady friends, to take an early opportunity of visiting Mr. Hafleigh's establishment, and examine his newly purchased stock of goods before going elsewhere.

Foreign dress goods are also a specialty in the store of Mr. Hafleigh, and there, without fear of imposition by passing on the purchaser worthless fabrics, can our citizens find all those noted cloths, for reasonable prices.

Give Mr. Hafleigh a Christmas call, and we scarcely believe that you will leave the sales room without making a purchase.

J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.

It is an old saying that "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." We were forcibly reminded of this saying as we passed by the windows of the Messrs. J. F. & E. B. Orne, No. 904 Chesnut street. Perhaps most persons would think our illustration is rather far-fetched. If so, we cannot help it. The beautiful carpets that we saw decorating the magnificent windows of the Messrs. Orne's palatial store, are rather calculated to make any one enthusiastic who has got any of the love of the beautiful in his breast. At all times the visitor to their large establishment can be delighted with a display of rich and artistically designed carpets that are perhaps unequalled at any other place in the country.

From the finest Aubusson carpets, with their thick heavy textures, to the thinnest one-ply ingrains, the purchaser can be satisfied both in the carpet and in its price. It seems almost marvellous that human skill could weave such brilliant patterns into such firm and lasting material. The eye is almost dazzled with the brilliant colors; the shades mellowing and blending each with each until one can hardly tell where one begins and the other ends. Besides their vast stock of carpets, the Messrs. Orne have got an elegant assortment of mats, cushions, etc., that one could well go in ecstacies over in describing their beauties. Their variety of styles are being constantly increased, and as fashion changes, the new styles can always be found upon their shelves. We repeat it, that to those who would wish to buy a good article at a fair price, we would say go to J. F. & E. B. Orne's, No. 904 Chesnut street.

Mead & Co., Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware.

In the days of our forefathers, all the glittering ware that appeared upon their tables was of solid virgin silver or other metal. Now, however, science has taken such rapid strides that we are enabled to decorate our tables with the most elegant specimens of plated ware, that only the manufacturer could tell were plated, and lasting for years and years before they show the marks of wear. At Mead & Co.'s, No. 910 Chesnut street, can be seen an endless variety of plated ware.

W. H. Dutton, Agent for the Chickering Piano.

To the musical public, those desiring to purchase a fine musical instrument, either for themselves or as a gift to some near friend, we would recommend that in their tour of examination they do not overlook the renowned Chickering pianos at the establishment of W. H. Dutton, No. 914 Chesnut street. These pianos have been thoroughly tested as to harmony and sweetness of tone. In finish they cannot be excelled. They have received the encomiums of the press generally, and their merits and compass of tone have received the praises of all of the most eminent artists. Certificates are daily being received of the satisfaction they invariably give to all purchasers. Do not miss this examination, nor fail to purchase one which will not be equalled by any other instrument.

George Fryer, Dealer in India Shawls.

Perhaps one of the most reasonable pieces of extravagance that a man can be guilty of is some costly article of clothing that, while being highly ornamental and a set-off to the beauty of a wife or daughter, will be lasting and comfortable. Passing by the store of George Fryer, No. 916 Chesnut street, we stepped in and took a glance at their immense stock of fine camel's-hair shawls and India scarfs. These were to be seen in great variety, and at a very reduced cost to what they used to be sold for. In olden times it was considered to be a very great piece of extravagance for a man to pay $1000 or $1500 for a real camel's-hair shawl, but the people of the present day do not consider it anything; and there are at this day hundreds of these costly shawls worn where there was formerly but one. Still, there is no necessity for paying a thousand dollars, when, by going to Mr. Fryer's store, we can obtain the most beautiful articles for a tithe of the money.

J. W. Proctor & Co., Dealers in Cloaks and Furs.

Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co. have inaugurated a cheap department in ladies' cloaks at No. 920 Chesnut street. They offer for sale one thousand garments from $5 to $25, being in many cases about one-half of their currency value. All the Paris cloaks, as well as the fine garments of their own manufacture, have been reduced in price. Here is an opportunity for those who have been waiting for prices to fall to purchase an elegant cloak or shawl for a nominal sum. Their stock of ladies' dress furs is this season the largest and choicest the firm have ever exhibited. It comprises Russian sable, the most valuable of all furs; Hudson Bay sable, which ranks next in elegance and variety; the Eastern and American sable, a popular and durable fur; also Ermine, Astrachan, Russian, squirrel, grey Crimean, Persienne, fine Chinchilla, besides many other varieties. In this superb establishment every article is examined, and none allowed to be displayed for sale unless perfect in every respect. All the furs sold by them are warranted *natural colors*. In addition to selling furs, they also remake them, and take old in exchange for new sets. This is an old-established house, and for the variety and excellence of its stock, is not excelled by any in the city. Those who are desirous of purchasing a really excellent article in the fur line, we would recommend to go to Messrs. J. W. Proctor & Co.

Isaac Townsend, Dealer in House-Furnishing Goods.

An excellent opportunity is offered to secure bargains by a sale of house furnishing goods, to close the estate of the late John A. Murphey, importer and dealer in the above-mentioned articles. His administrators offer for sale the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. The stock embraces everything wanted in a well-ordered household, consisting of plain and tinware, brushes, woodenware, baskets, cooking utensils of every description, etc. A great variety of Shaker goods and bird-cages can be obtained on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine assortment of papier-mache goods. This establishment is the largest retail one in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. Persons residing in the country can order by mail the articles they desire. Prompt attention will be given to all such orders, and satisfaction guaranteed. The store in question is at No. 922 Chesnut street.

James W. Queen, Dealer in Optical Instruments and Opera Glasses.

Every opera-goer and beauty-seeker should be provided with that article which is of such great use—an opera glass.

James W. Queen, at No. 924 Chesnut street, has imported for sale a large stock of glasses of the very best quality, and of beautiful appearance, small and large, of all prices, and the most reasonable. Call upon him, determining no longer to be without a glass, and immediately act on the determination.

Kitchen & Co., Jewellers.

Kitchen & Co. have just opened their new store, on the southeast corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, where they exhibit a full and valuable stock of watches, all manner of jewelry, and all kinds of silverware. Their extensive stock has been selected more especially for the holidays. The stock is new and well selected; fully adequate to suit the diversified tastes of all those who may give them a visit—one, we believe, which would be of profit to the visitors who are making selections for articles of use and Christmas holidays.

Warburton & Son, Dealers in Millinery and Lace Goods.

Ladies, in your purchases endeavor to combine that which has beauty of appearance with real worth and good manufacture. Fine laces, choice and beautiful silks, substantial and elegant millinery goods of all kinds, are to be found in great profuseness at the large establishment of Warburton & Son, No. 1004 Chesnut street.

All those little fancy articles which grace the form, and in which every lady takes a greater or less interest, with the more substantial as well as elegant articles to furnish her wardrobe, can here be found at the most reasonable rates. The real *bona fide* articles, from which our ladies should select their purchases, are contained in the establishment of Warburton & Son.

Fancy and substantial holiday gifts for the little ones—for they have the same feeling as older ones in regard to appearances—are plenty, at rates that cannot be questioned.

Consult economy, worth, and beauty by giving this establishment a call.

Blasius Brothers, Agents for the Steinway Pianos.

Some years ago we paid a visit to the home of Washington. An involuntary feeling of awe crept over us as we stood within those walls where once the immortal Father of his Country had dwelt. And as we went from room to room, and saw the few remaining relics of what once constituted the household furniture, we were struck more than anything else with an old harpsichord that had once belonged to Washington's wife. There it stood, a relic of bygone times. The nimble and practised fingers that had drawn out sweetest tones from that dilapidated old instrument had passed away, and had long ago melted I to dust. Yet still it stands a ghost of the happiness and revelry that once dwelt within those old walls. It spoke, too, of the great progress that has been made in the arts—of the giant strides towards perfection that our inventors have been making. The weak metallic sound evoked from the old harpsichord is now replaced by those grand volumes of sound that roll from the Steinway Grand Pianos. And then, too, from being a rare instrument—too rich and costly to be owned by any but the rich—they have become scattered broadcast over the land. Almost every household of any pretensions whatever is possessed of its piano.

Of the different makes of pianos, it will not be considered unjust to single out one particular make as a fair and good sample of the very best kind. The Messrs. Steinway & Sons, whose pianos, grand, square, and upright, have taken thirty-two first-class premiums, gold and silver medals, and are largely exported to Europe, where they contend successfully with the celebrated makes of that continent. Their warehouse and agency in this city is at the Blasius Brothers', No. 1006 Chesnut street. There can be seen all the different styles, at all times. Visitors are always cordially welcomed to their rooms, and a pleasant hour can always be spent by any one who has a taste for good music. It may be unnecessary to mention here that the Steinway improvements in their pianos are generally introduced by other manufacturers.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison, Dealers in Table and Piano Covers.

This firm, which is doing business at No. 1008 Chesnut street, has now on hand an extensive stock of goods, comprising a very large and beautiful assortment of table and piano coverings, which they are offering to the public at greatly reduced prices. In order to have a room elegantly ornamented by a piano, the piano itself should have all the necessary essentials of such an instrument. There is something wanting, conspicuously presented to the eye, when a piano of beautiful proportions and finish appears bare, instead of covered with some fine and tastefully patterned cloth that hangs in graceful folds around its sides. Without such a covering, none can deny that an instrument of this kind looks barren and plain, no matter what its finish or beauty of workmanship. Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison have on hand the largest assortment of these covers, elegantly embroidered in the finest of materials, imported direct from Eastern manufacturers.

Besides their large and varied stock in this direction, they have a no less quantity of table coverings of all kinds, coverings for centre tables, drawing room tables, of all colors, of tasteful patterns, and all sizes. One of these cloths is necessary to the comfortable appearance of a room. The stock is so comprehensive that no person can fail to make a satisfactory selection, for the prices are greatly reduced; and the stock, which is imported in large quantities, admits of their selling below that of any other establishment of the kind in the country. What Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison represent their goods to be, they will be found on examination and test. Step around, in your Christmas tour of holiday purchases, and examine the goods, which comprise selections the most valuable and the most durable. Rest assured that satisfaction will be the result of buying those articles which improve home appearance, and which are so valuable for use.

E. M. Needles, Dealer in Ladies' Lace and White Goods.

Holiday goods in abundance; holiday presents for the ladies; exquisite laces of all beautiful patterns; the finest, the strongest, the whitest, and most durable of white goods, in quantity and quality to suit all purchasers. We do not exaggerate when we say that there is no more reliable or more reasonable establishment in the city, having the *best* ladies' goods that are or can be manufactured, than the establishment of Mr. E. M. Needles, No. 1024 Chesnut street, where our female friends can find all those articles of beauty for appearance, and strength for wearing, within the scope of the smallest and largest of purses, and warranting satisfaction in every case. No better place for a mother to procure that for her daughter which is both useful and ornamental, or for a daughter to purchase a present for the mother. Mr. Needles has on hand one of the largest, as well as the finest, stocks of ladies' laces and white goods to be found in the city.

The constant and large increase in the business has necessitated the use of a more extensive building, in order to meet the large demands which are constantly being made. Accordingly, a large store is being fitted up in the most convenient style, on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets; alterations and additions are being made, and upon completion we will notify our readers.

C. M. Stout & Co., Dealers in Curtain Materials.

C. M. Stout & Co., at No. 1026 Chesnut street, have on hand that without which a room and house looks barren, that is, tasteful and beautiful window curtains. Stout & Co.'s stock is large, comprising all that is bewitching to the eye, elegant, unique, all sizes and all prices, reasonable, and within the reach of all. No more suitable holiday gift could be presented than a set of curtains to take the place of those old and torn, or to ornament the windows which never were ornamented before.

I. J. Taylor, Jeweller,

at No. 1028 Chesnut street, has facilities for satisfying the tastes of the most fastidious of those who desire to make a Christmas investment in his particular line. And nothing, surely, can be more appropriate, as nothing will surely be more acceptable, than a gem of a jewel for a Christmas gift.

J. G. Maxwell & Son, Dealers in Trimmings.

Trimmings, ladies, of the best quality and of the most extensive variety, in abundance, to meet all your demands. Fringes of the latest style, best patterns, all colors, and all sizes, to be found at J. G. Maxwell & Son's, southeast corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets.

The holidays are coming fast, and bring with them the pleasant sociables where the wearing apparel should be of the most neat, yet handsome quality. Call on Maxwell & Son, and rest assured that you will be perfectly satisfied.

(*To be continued in our issue of to-morrow.*)

—An old hunter recently found $7000 in gold and silver, buried in a keg near the Mississippi river.

—A lady is spoken of who is jealous of Niagara's waterfall.

From the "American Phrenological Journal."

After the observation and experience of more than twelve years, and a careful examination of more than forty different machines, I desire to present to your readers a synopsis of the teaching of my experience:—

First. There are many kinds of machines that are not worth the room they occupy—a few that do good service for those who have the ability to manage and keep them in order, and but *one* that is always in order, always ready for service, and that always gives satisfaction, especially to the inexperienced and to those who have but little mechanical ability.

This machine uses a single thread, makes a *twisted loop-stitch*, and never fails in making it. This machine is called the Willcox & Gibbs Twisted Loop-stitch Family Sewing Machine, and, so far as I can learn, is the *only Machine* that makes the twisted loop-stitch.

Second. The work done by this Machine has shown *greater strength and durability* than that done by machines making any other kind of stitch.

Third. The twisted loop-stitch Machine is superior in *simplicity, durability, ease of management, certainty of operation*, and the beauty of its work, to any machine making any other stitch that I have seen.

In my family, we have used the lock, the double-lock or loop, the single-loop, and the *twisted loop-stitch*—the last mentioned for nearly four years, the first for nearly twelve years, and the others for near half that time.

We have used five different machines in the family. Four of these *I* have been under the necessity of keeping in order, even to the setting of the needles; but the twisted loop-stitch Machine has kept itself in order. I have seen a child of five years of age learn to set the needle of this machine after being once told how; have seen one of seven years readily learn, by observation and practice, to regulate the machine, and do plain sewing without showing; have seen it used in the family free to the children and neighbors eighteen months without breaking a needle or incurring any expense, except for oil.

I have seen the same Machine sew twenty-four thicknesses of hard twisted tight-wove muslin handsomely with No. 60 thread; have never known it to fail in sewing seams or anything that could pass under the needle; and have never seen any one undertake to work it that did not really succeed. S. T. FOWLER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

Solid Silver-Ware.

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RICH JEWELRY.

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DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 6p

KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW STORE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.

N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

PRESENTS.

PARIS GOODS.

Fine Mantel Clocks,

Fine Travelling Clocks,

Comic Bronzes, Match Safes,

Inkstands, Alarms,

Parian Statuary, Etc. Etc

Together with an assortment of

Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street,

12 13 6trp BELOW FOURTH.

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18§ No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS!

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 15

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.

PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,

Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SMITH & DREER,

S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp

THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE OPERA GLASSES,

ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOKS,

AND MUSIC FOLIOS.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER,

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),

No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 1utheim

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TO TAKE PLACE AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

DECEMBER 19, 20, AND 21,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.